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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

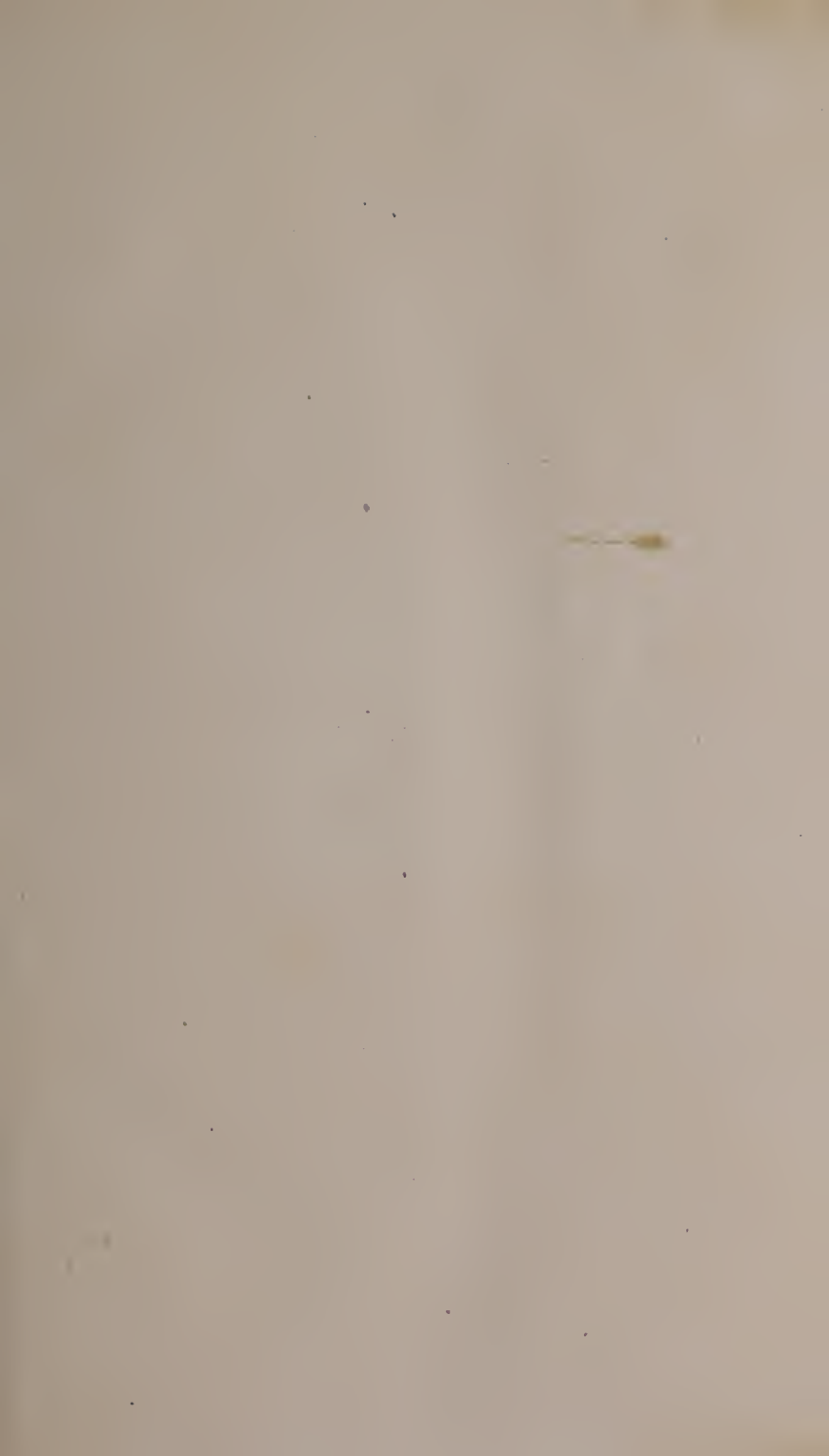
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# DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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APRIL, 1854.

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### *SELF-DENIAL, IN ORDER TO GIVE.*

How little is there of this in the Church ! How few, who profess and call themselves Christians, ever think of denying themselves in any indulgence, in any expensive article of dress, or furniture, that they may have more to give for the cause of Missions, or the poor, or any other good object ! And yet self-denial is the first lesson in the Christian life. To take up the Cross daily, is the only way to follow Christ. To labor with the hands, so as to give to him that needeth, to contrive and plan, as to indulgence and expenditures, so as to have at hand a store, out of which distribution may be made for good objects, is a plain duty, to which Christian principle and love both prompt ; and yet where is there any self-denial, any labor, any planning, any thought, so as to have to give ? The rich give of their abundance, what they feel not, and without any sense of effort or self-sacrifice ; but where is the spirit of the poor widow, who threw into the treasury her two mites, “all that she had, even all her living ?” Now, the season of Lent calls to self-denial, to self-sacrifice, to mortifying all our evil and corrupt affections—among them, the spirit of covetousness, which is idolatry. May we not hope, then, as the fruit and issue of the prayer and fasting of this holy season, some large-hearted, free-will offerings, for the good cause of Domestic Missions—some which will require an effort and a sacrifice—some which will speed on the good cause, and make the festival of Easter the brighter and sweeter, from the conscious satisfaction of self-denial and good done, and the faithful Missionary cheered in his work and way ?

*ENCOURAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.*

Nor long since, we are informed by the Local Secretary, he was called to administer the Holy Communion to a very aged colored woman. There was present a young colored man, who had been in California, who proposed to receive the Communion with her. He entered into the service intelligently and devoutly, being well acquainted with its responsive portions. He said he was a Presbyterian, and when asked how he became so well acquainted with the Prayer-Book, he gave the following account: He fell in with three companions, who were Episcopalians. One of them, who had been trained in St. Philip's Church, in this city, read the Church service regularly in his tent, with the other three, every Sunday morning and evening. Thus, these four young men, far from home and friends, without a Church or Pastor, at the mines, surrounded by temptations and adverse influences, made their tent a Bethel, and found the Prayer-Book a kind, safe, welcome guide to their devotions. Perhaps their very distance from home, and the heart and feelings of a stranger, made them feel more deeply their need of religious services and consolations. May the Missionary Bishop and his fellow-laborers find many such tents of prayer and praise, and many such young men to welcome and cheer their kind and holy ministrations!

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*"NO MAN CARETH FOR MY SOUL."*

EMIGRANTS AND SETTLERS.

THE children of our Fatherland  
 Are roaming far and wide,  
 Along Ontario's lonely strand,  
 By wild Waikato's tide.

O'er Southern Afric's burning sod,  
 Through ice-bound Labrador,  
 They wander in the face of God,  
 But hear His voice no more.

Their souls, for want of all things good,  
 Within them faint and die;  
 Across the hills, across the flood,  
 They cry a bitter cry:

"We've knelt with you beside the shrine,  
We've breathed the self-same vow;  
The same sweet Mother set the sign  
Upon our infant brow.

"For us no more the past'ral strain,  
No more the anthem swells,  
And we should scarcely know again  
The sound of Sunday bells.

"The words of pardon reach us not;  
No heavenly food we taste;  
And Christians, with the heathen's lot,  
We wander through the waste.

"Oh, hear us calling, south and north,  
By hill, and stream, and rock;  
Send ye the faithful shepherd forth,  
To fold his Master's flock.

"And let the Church that first did bless,—  
The Mother of our youth,—  
Go with us through the wilderness,  
And hold the lamp of truth.

"And let her words, so sweet and strong,  
In the old measure flow,  
Lest we forget the cradle song  
That lulled us long ago;

"Lest in the time that's far away,  
Estranged in heart and word,  
Your children to our children say,  
'Ye serve another Lord.'

"High temples through your land are piled,  
God's Presence dwells with you;  
Build us an altar in the wild,  
That we may serve Him too.

"Bear on, bear on life's gushing wave,  
To heathen souls athirst;  
To all whom Jesus died to save,—  
But feed the children first."

—*The Jubilee Year.*

The above lines, truthful and beautiful, will touch a tender chord, and meet a ready response in many a feeling Christian



heart. Who feels and prays as he ought for the poor emigrants who, in thronging crowds and with high hopes, are thrown upon our favored shores? No one who sees them on their way, in crowds, by day and night, through any of our inland towns, (say Albany or Buffalo,) but must appreciate their large numbers and their great importance as an element in the interests and prospects of our country and the Church of Christ. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." And surely less, far less than this great, growing leaven of foreign emigration may turn the scale, for weal or woe, in our future prospects as a Christian nation and a happy people.

We remember many years ago to have heard the late excellent and venerable Bishop Stewart, of Quebec, preach in New-York, on the words, "No man careth for my soul." The deep simplicity and earnestness of the venerable man, with my knowledge of his primitive zeal and noble self-denial, gave to his words great power, and gained for them an effectual lodgment in my mind and heart. I could not but feel that he had a heart "to care for the souls" of the poor emigrants scattered through his extended field, and knew "the heart of a stranger" in his wants and woes. *Every soul* of these is precious in His sight, "who came to seek and to save that which was lost." Every old man leaning on his staff for very age, every mother smiling on the laughing group of boys and girls attending on her way, and every one of those young pilgrims, high in health and hope, need caring for in Christian sympathy, and will well reward the care, and prayers, and efforts bestowed upon their souls and their salvation. They have left behind them early homes, and Churches loved, and pastors kind and true; and their Bible and their Prayer Book in their chests, lead them to long for and to welcome any kindly interest which may care for their souls, and call them to duty, holiness and heaven. To care for these neglected souls, to feel for them in their wants and sorrows, to lead them to Christ, and by the still waters of His worship, fear and love, is the aim and end of our Domestic Missions. Who will care for the souls of these poor emigrants, who are pressing on in thronging crowds, through all our desert West, and are descending down with rapid tread to death and to eternity? Who will pray for them, with an earnest faith and love? Who will give, freely, liberally, "to seek and save" these



lost and wandering pilgrims on their weary way? May God fill all our hearts with pitying love; and then the poor emigrant, as he sits down sad and sick at heart, by the far-off flowing stream, will not be compelled to hang his harp upon the willows and to sigh to the wind, with no loved Church to welcome him, and no kind Pastor to cheer.—“*No man careth for my soul!*”

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### CALL FOR INFORMATION.

THERE is everywhere a desire for more information as to the state of our Domestic Missionary field, and more of interest in the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS. To meet this desire, the following Circular has been sent to every Missionary of the Domestic Committee, and to every Bishop in whose jurisdiction they are. No pains will be spared to give all the information in our power, but our readers must not look for so much of incident and stirring interest, in the ordinary routine of the Domestic field, as the distant and varied elements of the Foreign field afford. We must hope for more of sober interest, and the calm, deep working of settled principle, and a lively interest in the cause for its own sake.

Church Missions, Domestic Committee,

17 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE.

NEW-YORK,

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REV. AND DEAR BROTHER :—

We are very desirous to give all the information in our power, as well to increase the interest of the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS, as for the intelligent action of this Committee, and of the Board of Missions. In order to this, we must have facts, incidents of interest, and as much as may be of the condition, physical, moral, and religious, of the Missionary field committed to our care. We must ask you to co-operate with us in order to this end. Do us the favor to give any matters of interest touching your helps and hindrances, your Pastoral work and Missionary field. We would venture to ask, not only as a favor to us, but as an act of simple justice, that when you have facts and matters of interest to communicate, you would make the Committee and the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS your medium of communication, and not in the first instance the newspapers of the Church. What

we need most, and what the Church most craves, is accurate knowledge, facts, details and incidents, which may stir up her sympathies, draw out her prayers, and provoke her members to love and good works. Any such information in your future stated reports, or in occasional communications, will be *thankfully received* and *highly appreciated*.

By order and in behalf of the Committee,

Your friend and servant in the Church,

R. B. VAN KLEECK,

*Secretary and General Agent.*

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### INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.

EVERY recurrence of the Ember Season commends anew to the faithful members of the Church, the duty of prayer, not only for the dew of God's blessing "on our Bishops and other Clergy, and on the congregations committed to their charge," but also "for the Bishops and Pastors of the flock, that they may lay hands suddenly on no man, but faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the sacred Ministry of the Church." And for those who shall be ordained to any holy function, we are moved to pray, "that God may give them His grace and heavenly benediction, that both by their life and doctrine they may show forth His glory and set forward the salvation of all men."

In this our great and urgent need, the increase of the Ministry, and the wants of our Domestic Missionary field, may also well engage the interest and prayers of all who desire the prosperity of the Church. It is a question for Christian parents, and Christian Pastors, and all teachers, in our schools and colleges, well to ponder whether all is doing that might be done, to direct the attention of our young men to the ministry of reconciliation, as a work to be desired, and a means of glorifying God, and doing good to their fellow-men.

He who has the hearts of all in His hand can turn them, as the rivers of water, in this sacred channel, and make them tributaries to the noble river which makes glad the city of our God.

Pious mothers may consecrate and train their sons, as Hannah of old devoted Samuel to the service of God and the Tabernacle worship; and Christian fathers may count it a privilege to give their sons, with a worthy portion, to this high and holy work. Earnest and faithful prayers will also quicken and deepen everywhere the feeling that "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" that it is no more right under the Gospel than under the laws, "to muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." Those who pray for the increase of the ministry, and for God's blessing on their own pastors, will not fail to remember their wants, and thus remove one great hindrance in the way, both of Christian parents and of young men, in desiring and entering on the sacred ministry. The discouraging prospect of want and debt, of labors not appreciated, and trials and discouragements not relieved by sympathy and prayer, we are persuaded have much to do in thinning the ranks of the ministry, and diminishing the number of candidates for Holy Orders. These difficulties work both ways, and react upon each other. Prayer and sympathy will do much to engage the interest of parents, move the hearts of the young, and call down the blessing of God. May we not, then, hear and heed, in view of all these things, the Saviour's quickening words, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth laborers into His harvest."

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#### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

"THE circular of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was duly received, and I herewith forward to you for Domestic Missions the small sum of *two dollars* only. But as we are only a Missionary station, in *our infancy*, you will perhaps believe us to have done what we could.

"Our locality is that of the old Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, founded here in about 1740. Precious relics are here, on every hand, which, God being our helper, we hope to see breathing again the breath of life.

"We occupy the very ground where Bishop Griswold was

born, and prepared himself, under the missionary Roger Viets, for Holy Orders.

“The *Domestic* Committee, if we are prospered in our efforts, shall hereafter receive a larger sum from this Mission.”

The foregoing note to the Treasurer speaks for itself. It is a prompt and kind response to the appeal of the Committee, and that from a new and infant parish. If every parish which has not contributed would make a similar effort, we might soon say of the whole Church, “She hath done what she could.” We see also that the good seed of the old Society, though long buried, is now springing up and bearing fruit. Associated with the lives and efforts of early self-denying Missionaries, and with the cherished memory of the excellent Bishop Griswold, this small gift has an associated value beyond all price. May it be an encouragement to every parish, however small and feeble, to do something for this good cause. And may it provoke to love and good works the stronger and more able to give of their abundance in large and willing contributions. We trust the time will come when parishes not contributing to our Domestic Missions will be but few and far between, and form the exception, not the rule.

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### ALABAMA.

*Livingston—Rev. J. H. Ticknor.*

“DURING the past year, the Missionary has had the pleasure of presenting the Rev. S. U. Smith for Deacon’s Orders; being the second Minister this Missionary Station has contributed to the Church.

“Our prospects, on the whole, are cheering. The standard of personal piety maintained by the Church, especially in her Baptismal and Communion Services, is rather too high to be very popular; but we find that it commends itself to the hearts and consciences of earnest and honest inquirers after the good old way. And, although we have been subjected to the most unscrupulous and unchristian assaults, our communicants have increased in numbers, as well as in zeal and intelligence.

“We maintain services as regularly as circumstances permit, at five different points; at each of which we have good

reason to expect an increase in the number of candidates for confirmation.

“Our Sunday School is small, owing to the fact that the members of the Church are so widely scattered ; but the domestic instruction of our children is carefully attended to.

“We have only one plantation appointment for negroes.”

*Tuscumbia—Rev. R. A. Cobbs.*

“The external condition of this station is steadily improving. There is also good reason to believe that the communicants are becoming more consistent and devout in their general conduct, and likewise more decided and earnest in their attachment to the spirit and principles of the Church. Still, notwithstanding all these signs of promise, much time, patience and labor must be expended, before it can be built up into an effective parish.

“Contrary to our expectations and our hopes, our Church edifice is neither entirely completed nor fully paid for ; and cannot, therefore, be consecrated this fall. It is yet so far finished as to be comfortable for use at all times ; and a lady of the congregation, in addition to her subscription to the building fund, has also furnished us with a good-toned bell, weighing 350 pounds. A melodeon was likewise procured last winter, and the musical portions of the service are now performed in a highly creditable and pleasing manner.

“A Sunday School library of one hundred volumes was presented to us last spring, by the Missionary Society of the Sunday School of St. Paul’s Church, Detroit, Michigan, through Thomas N. Stanford, Esq. ; and so soon as it and the necessary instruction books were received, operations were commenced. Hitherto, however, we have not been able to effect much, owing to the prevalence of an epidemic in our town, which, with other causes, has greatly prevented the regular attendance of either teachers or pupils.”

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## LOUISIANA.

*Alexandria—Rev. A. D. McCoy.*

“IN submitting my fourth Annual Report to the Committee, I find much in our condition to encourage the friends of Missions,



not only in the goodly number added to the Church, but in the more general influence which, by the blessing of God, is exerted by her services upon the general state of society here.

“The hope is indulged that our Church edifice will be so far completed this autumn that we shall be able to occupy it. When it is finished, we confidently expect to be able to relieve the Committee from assisting us; and hope in a few years to pay back into their treasury what has been so liberally bestowed upon us.

“Every year evidently increases the strength of attachment to the services of our Church, among all classes of our population; and the adaptation of our order and services to promote the highest interests of the servants is more and more manifest.

“O that we had enough men to lead the devotions of the thousands in this region who are most anxious to enjoy the holy privileges of the Church, and to have their feet guided into the way of peace!”

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### MISSISSIPPI.

*Yazoo—Rev. W. Parker Scott.*

“A GREATER interest in behalf of the Church has been manifested in this place, at a much earlier period than one could have anticipated. Our Church debt, amounting to \$1,200, has been paid. The means required to settle this debt and to make other canonical collections, have prevented us from diminishing the Missionary Fund appropriated to this station. If we continue to prosper, it cannot be very long before we are self-supporting.

“Very recently, God, in His wisdom, has visited our town with the dreadful epidemic which has been prevailing for several weeks in our Southern land. Out of a population of two thousand, every individual save three or four hundred have suddenly fled from their homes to seek protection. Many of them in their flight have fallen victims to the fearful scourge. From eighty to one hundred out of the few who remain have taken the disease; twenty deaths have already occurred in this number, and, what is more alarming, not one has recovered. Every town, village, and hamlet, from Vicksburg to the city of New-Orleans, is visited with pestilence and sudden death.”



*Aberdeen—Rev. J. H. Ingraham.*

“The Parish of St. John’s, in Aberdeen, of which I am Rector, continues to present cause for thankfulness to God. The congregation has steadily increased in numbers; and a healthy interest in the Church as a divine institution is awakened among those who have hitherto been indifferent. I have distributed, since my last report, several hundred tracts and seventy Prayer Books and Bibles. The Sunday School has increased to forty-four scholars, with six teachers. At the late visitation of the Bishop, three heads of families received confirmation, and one young lady; and five were baptized. \* \* \*

“I am gratified to say that the Church of St. John has had the munificent donation of a bell, weighing one thousand pounds, from the liberality of several New-York merchants, through the hands of Daniel W. Brennan, Esq., who was mainly the solicitor of the funds. The Church is entirely completed, and out of debt, save to its own Vestry, which has generously assumed all outstanding liabilities.”

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## TENNESSEE.

*Chattanooga—Rev. John Sandels.*

“In my last, I said a liberal and wealthy gentleman, a member of the congregation, had given us a lot worth \$500, on which to build a Church. The same gentleman has built us a temporary Church, on a lot of his own. The building is eighteen feet by thirty-six, with chancel, vestry-room, seats, &c.; thus meeting all the present wants of the congregation.”

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## KENTUCKY.

*Maysville—Rev. Hugh M. Thompson.*

“I took charge of the parish in Maysville by invitation of the Vestry, in June last. I found the Church here weak, and laboring under many discouragements. The parish had erected a very neat and tasteful church, at quite a large expense, considering its infant state, and had been unable to pay for it. At the time of my accepting the call, the debt was \$2,500, in a con-

gregation numbering only *fifteen* communicants, and a *very few* families ; this weight was terrible. They took up the matter, I am glad to say, in a right noble spirit, and on my arrival in the place, I found the debt liquidated to the last cent, and the parish unembarrassed.

“Still we are *weak*. The place was allowed to grow up without anything being done for the Church. Emigrants from the East, who were Church people, united with the various denominations as they came, and were lost to the Church. I find this the case very commonly. The first decided stand for the Church was made only a few years since. Services have been by no means regular. Building and its concomitant *debt* oppressed the energies of the infant parish ; and so at this date, in Maysville, being one of the oldest towns in the State, the Church is almost unknown. The *very few* faithful and devoted laity who have so borne up under the lack of regular ministrations, under the pressure of a heavy debt, and under great *prejudice* also from without, have shown a patient, persevering, Christian spirit, worthy of all commendation.”

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## INDIANA.

*Logansport—Rev. W. E. Franklin.*

“THE Bishop visited Delphi in April, confirming five persons ; Logansport in May, confirming five persons, and consecrating the Church. The Church thus consecrated is a small, neat structure, with suitable internal arrangements, seating about 200 persons. It had continued for several years in an unfinished state, but the zeal of a few individuals of the congregation has at length effected its completion. It has been supplied with a small organ, to guide the voice of praise and thanksgiving, but it is still without a bell, to give notice of the times of prayer. Would that some kind friends would aid us to procure this means of reminding a forgetful world of the duty of worship, and inviting its hearers to assemble in the House of Prayer !

“The congregation is increasing, but there is also much to discourage the Missionary, in the loss of many who were once interested in the cause of the Church. During the long intervals,

when no voice was heard to lead their devotions, and summon them to the duties of the Christian life, and the desolate walls of their unfinished Church seemed ready to totter and decay, they have lost their interest in our services, and have united themselves with other religious societies, or become indifferent to the worship of the sanctuary.

"Doubtless, much ground is lost by these interruptions of ministerial service. Some who are religiously disposed, and feel the necessity of 'uniting with the Church,' might have been attracted to 'the old paths,' but have no guiding hand to point them. Others, nurtured in the bosom of the Church, and preferring her solemn services, have given up the hope of enjoying their preferences, and become habituated to other modes of worship. \* \* \*

"I have also officiated once in Peru. Only a brief notice of the appointment was given. A few, however, attended. The responses were well sustained, and an interest was manifested in our services. This was once a Missionary station, but is now left to depend, for the knowledge of Heavenly truth, on others more zealous than ourselves to proclaim 'the unsearchable riches of Christ.'

"Each of my stations needs the supervision of a clergyman. There is a more encouraging prospect of success here than in Delphi, and in a town like this, where other denominations open their doors every Sunday, to invite those who would worship God, and listen to His Word, the Church should be supplied with ministrations on each returning Lord's Day. If we wish a firm foothold secured, without unnecessary delay, it is desirable that Missionary aid should be afforded, that shall enable a minister to give the parish his undivided services—aid that, as we hope, would be needed but a few years, and enable the parish to be self-supporting, and a source of assistance and strength to others."

*Fort Wayne—Rev. J. S. Large.*

"The prospects of this parish, for temporal growth, were never, since the present incumbent has had charge of it, more flattering than at present. The population of our city is rapidly increasing, and among those coming in are some Episcopalians. New faces are continually appearing in Church, and pews are

beginning to be in somewhat of demand. I trust the time is not far distant when we shall be able to relieve the Committee from any further burden on our behalf.

“In spiritual things I can only trust and hope. I try to preach faithfully and fully all the Gospel of Christ. The people listen attentively, and seem edified ; but the desperate struggle for *money* seems here, as in most other places of our country, to absorb every other feeling ; and the world, I am fearful, is permitted to have more influence than the glorious prospect of immortality. Still we are not without some tokens of God’s gracious goodness. A few have, within the past year, been added to the Church.”

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### ILLINOIS.

*Albion—Rev. W. Clotworthy.*

“I HAVE NOW to report a field of labor not only new to myself, but also new to the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions. Albion is a small village town, containing about 400 inhabitants, nearly on the southeastern boundary of the State. Between this and St. Louis, a distance of over 140 miles, there is not an Episcopal Church. Indeed, I know of none throughout the space of over a hundred miles, in all the south of Illinois. We have about twenty families connected with our Church. We have a small Church edifice, built of brick, about ten years ago, in very good repair. Our average attendance upon the services are about seventy or seventy-five persons in the morning service ; about thirty-five, on an average, attendance in the afternoon service.”

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### WISCONSIN.

*Watertown—Rev. M. Hoyt.*

“To give you some idea of the changes in a Western congregation, I would say, that out of some twenty families who attended the services of the Church at the beginning, but one remains. During the six years that I have labored here, we have by removals lost at least seventy individuals ; and during

the same period, we have gained, by persons coming into the parish, but seven who were in sentiment Churchmen, with the exception of some ten Irish Protestant families. Nor do I suppose my parish to be peculiar. It is no easy matter, especially in the interior, to collect a congregation that will be permanent. It requires time, patience, self-denial, and perseverance. We shall require Missionary aid another year, and the Bishop has kindly consented to extend it to us. Our Church needs enlarging, but at present we are too weak to attempt. Before the year closes, I am in hopes I shall be able to say, at least, the work is doing."

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IOWA.

*Burlington—Rev. J. Batchelder.*

"SINCE my last semi-annual report, I have diligently preached and performed the regular services of the Church at my accustomed places.

"At Pleasant Grove, the people are much divided in sentiment. The number of professed Episcopalians is small, still the attendance on the services of the Church has uniformly been good, the numbers varying from fifty to seventy-five and a hundred.

"At Danville Centre, the numbers attending on the services of the Church are variable, usually from fifteen to forty and fifty. At Danville School-house, (so-called,) two miles from the Centre, the customary attendance is better. In this place and its vicinity, there are nine communicants of the Church. I have taken measures to organize a parish at Danville Centre, the next time I visit there, and I hope we shall be able to raise the means to build a church there during the next winter and summer.

"At Augusta the number of attendants on the services of the Church varies from twenty to fifty, and more.

"At New-London, the attendance has always been good, when I have performed the services of the Church and preached there.

"I have always made it my uniform practice in all these places to perform the whole of the appointed service, whenever



there were persons present who would respond. And although many of these people are accustomed to most singular extravagances, I have never heard any objection to the Church service.

“There are several other important points in the county where the services of the Church should be regularly performed in connection with the preaching of the Gospel. Some of these I purpose to try to visit occasionally, so far as I can, without interfering too much with my other regular services. I cannot but think the plan on which I am acting as eminently judicious, as all-important in the present state of society, and as promising great and enduring good to the cause of Christ and to the souls of men.

“I cannot but express the earnest hope to the Committee, that the circumstance of our organizing here will make no difference with them in regard to their appropriations. I earnestly hope and pray that they may continue the same appropriations to the Bishop and to the Diocese that they have heretofore made to him and to the State. We have sought an organization to enable us the more efficiently to co-operate with the Missionary Board in the great enterprise of preaching the Gospel and carrying the Word of life and light to every individual of our wide-spread and rapidly increasing population. The call is every year and every month to the Churchmen of the East more loud, more urgent, to come and help us, both with their means and their men, that here, in every town, in every quarter, the Church of the living God may be founded upon the sure foundation of Christ and his Apostles, and be built up in the harmony of love, and in the beauty of holiness.”

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### MISSOURI.

*Fayette—Rev. J. W. Dunn.*

“SINCE my April report, I have been constantly engaged in missionary labor at Fayette and Glasgow, but the good work progresses slowly. This, however, is to be expected. Both towns are small, and long since were occupied by various denominations. We expected to commence the erection of a church edifice in Glasgow this year, but labor and the price of building materials have risen so high, it was thought best to defer the



work till next year. We have an eligible lot ; and the money already collected for the erection of a church has been loaned out. I think we will be able to commence the building next spring. Without assistance from the Missionary Board, the services of the Church could not well be kept up here at present, and even *with* that assistance, I have been compelled to take a school. I hope, however, by perseverance and the blessing of God, to build up both parishes, and also to give occasional services to three neighboring towns."

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### TEXAS.

*Chappell Hill—Rev. L. P. Rucker.*

"THE field was too extensive to be occupied by one Missionary ; but, in the absence of other laborers, it was thought best by the Bishop that I should divide my time between the four parishes, viz., at Washington, Independence, Brenham, and Chappell Hill, till another could be procured ; and thus save the Church, if possible, from any retrograde tendencies in this most interesting portion of Texas.

"I have performed the arduous duties imposed upon me to the best of my abilities, and feel truly thankful to God that my humble ministrations have not been in vain. There has been no falling off; but, on the contrary, the Church continues steadily gaining strength and influence in all the parishes ; quite a number have been baptized, and ten were confirmed during the Episcopal visitation last May. The congregations, too, are constantly increasing in number, and are becoming more and more interested in our sublime Liturgy.

"At Chappell Hill some eight hundred dollars have been contributed, during the present year, towards extinguishing the Church debt, which will leave them with a comfortable house of worship free of embarrassment.

"At Washington, our Church edifice is almost completed. We are now using it for Divine Service, and intend starting a Church Sunday School in it so soon as my colleague arrives, to take charge of Brenham and Chappell Hill. Our Church here (Washington) will be completed within a month, and we expect to pay all liabilities and have it conse-

crated at the next Episcopal visitation. The contributions for that purpose will, altogether, amount to something over two thousand dollars."

## RECEIPTS OF VARIOUS SOCIETIES OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

IN all cases the amount is the sum received in one year; in most, the year 1852-3:—

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,	£ 120,044	or \$600,220
“ Promoting Christian Knowledge, (1).....	101,556	“ 507,780
National Society, (2).....	36,244	“ 181,220
Clergy Orphan Corporation, (3).....	7,129	“ 35,645
London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews	27,576	“ 137,880
Society for Enlargement, building, and repairing Churches		
and Chapels, (4).....	38,079	“ 190,395
Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, (5).....	1,275	“ 6,375
Church Missionary Society.....	120,932	“ 604,660
Charity for the Relief of Clergymen and their		
Families.....	14,299	“ 71,495
Additional Curates' Society.....	22,521	“ 112,605
Church Pastoral Aid Society, (6) ....	40,228	“ 201,140
Dr. Bray's associates, (7).....	577	“ 2,885
Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the		
Metropolis, &c.....	7,500	“ 37,500
Church Education Society for Ireland....	5,593	“ 27,965
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, (8)..	8,618	“ 43,090
“ Sunday School Institute.....	1,440	“ 7,200
Clerical Education Aid Fund.....	1,004	“ 5,020
Colonial Bishopric's Fund, (nine years, 1841 to 1850,		
£165,127,) average per annum.....	18,347	“ 92,735
Colonial Church and School Society.....	10,886	“ 54,430
Metropolis School Fund.....	1,248	“ 6,240
Metropolis Churches' Fund, (9) (annual receipts not stated.)		
Ten other Societies, for various objects, received, (10)...	17,758	“ 88,790
The Fund known as QUEEN ANN'S BOUNTY, for the pur-		
chase of houses and lands, for loans to build glebe houses.		
for appropriations additional to the livings of Clergy, for		
lands conveyed to the Church Building Commissioners,		
&c., &c., disbursed in the year 1851.....	204,129	“ 1,020,645
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the purposes under		
their control, paid during the year 1851.....	296,003	“ 1,480,015

1. The Society issued in the year: Bibles, 153,799; Testaments, 79,483; Prayer Books, 324,928; other books, 1,154,253; Tracts, 2,571,847.

2. The object of this Society is to assist schools in which education is given in the principles laid down in the Catechism of the Church, the use of that office being obligatory. The total number of schools in union with the Society is 9,831.

3. Educates 70 boys, and 70 girls. Its name designates the class to whom the benefit is extended.

4. The whole number of places assisted last year, 1852-3, is 141; the sum granted, £15,915; the number of additional seats to be obtained is 32,770, of which 27,965 are to be free.

5. The object of this Society, which was founded in 1655, is to apprentice the children of poor Clergymen, and to assist them in their education at schools and colleges.

6. This Society pays for 314 additional curates, 4 chaplains, for boatmen and mariners, 23 incumbents, and 132 lay assistants.

7. “For founding clerical libraries, and supporting Negro schools.”

8. The Society maintains 126 Scripture readers in the Diocese of London and Winchester.

9. Since July, 1836, this fund has built, or assisted in building, seventy-eight churches, the total cost of which will be upwards of £530,000. Ten additional sites have been obtained by gift or purchase, and Churches will be built upon them as soon as the requisite funds are supplied. In the parish of BETHNAL GREEN alone, the sum of £110,000 has been expended.

10. This includes “Metropolitan Committee, for the management of evening classes for young men,” “Naval and Military Bible Society,” “Prayer Book and Homily Society,” “Scottish Episcopal Church Society,” “Additional Curates' Fund Society for Ireland,” “The Scripture Readers,” and “Sunday School” Societies for Ireland.

WE have received a letter from the Missionary Bishop of California, under date of February 15, which will show the friends of the Bishop, and of his important Mission, how much is needed, both of men and means, to hold up his hands and carry on his work. It came too late for this number of the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS; but will be immediately issued in an Occasional Paper, under the late action of the Board of Missions.

### APPOINTMENTS.

SINCE the list published in the January number, page 14, the following have been made:—Rev. G. Unonius, Missionary to the Norwegians in Chicago, Ill., from Oct. 1st, 1853; Rev. J. Benson, to Limestone Prairie, Ill., from Oct. 1st, 1853; Rev. J. A. Wheelock, to Helena, Ark., from Jan. 1st, 1854; the Rev. Messrs. Brooke, Batchelder, Louderback, Adderly, Denison, Goodale, and Ufford, have also been reappointed as Missionaries in Iowa, from the 1st Oct., 1853.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

#### DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

THE Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from Feb. 15, 1854, to March 15, 1854:—

#### New-Hampshire.

Dover—St. Thomas's..... 27 00

#### Vermont.

Enosburgh—Christ Ch., ½..... 3 00

#### Massachusetts.

Newton—Lower Falls, a communicant..... 5 00

#### Connecticut.

Ansonia—Christ Ch..... 13 00  
East Haven—Christ Ch., ½..... 3 00  
New-Haven—St. Paul's..... 200 00  
“ for Or..... 100 00  
Newtown—Trinity..... 20 00  
Norwalk—St. Paul's..... 34 55  
Stamford—St. John's..... 30 79 401 34

#### New-York.

Astoria—St. George's, a lady... 2 50  
Cooperstown—Christ Ch., ½.... 10 00  
East Chester—St. Paul's for Cal..... 6 39  
Little Neck—Zion Ch., S. S., for Ill..... 5 50

Morrisania—St. Ann's..... 21 57  
St. Paul's..... 28 00  
New-York—Miss'y Meeting in Ch. of the Ascension..... 350 00  
St. John's..... 218 41  
St. Mark's, J. B. Herrick, Esq., 50 00  
St. Paul's..... 111 31  
St. Bartholomew's Church..... 760 05  
Trinity Ch..... 170 13  
Poughkeepsie—Christ Ch., add., 5 00  
Richmond—St. Andrew's, for Cal..... 23 17  
Trinity Chapel..... 16 17  
Yorkville—Ch. of the Redeemer, 9 54  
“ S. S..... 5 00  
Mr. J. P. Mumford..... 5 00 1,797 74

#### Western New-York.

Auburn—St. Peter's..... 30 60  
Batavia—St. James's..... 13 51  
Bath—St. Thomas's..... 10 00  
Cazenovia—St. Peter's..... 2 00  
Catharine—St. John's..... 4 00  
Buffalo—St. John's..... 73 00  
St. Paul's..... 48 00  
“ for Cal..... 10 00  
“ for Or..... 10 00  
Trinity..... 65 35  
Geneseo—St. Michael's..... 10 76  
Geneva—St. Peter's..... 16 33  
Hunt's Hollow—St. Mark's..... 3 00  
Ithaca—St. John's..... 19 59  
Jamestown—St. Luke's..... 6 57  
Leroy—St. Mark's..... 107 00  
Manlius—Christ Ch. .... 2 80  
Oswego—Christ Ch..... 31 30  
Oxford—St. Paul's..... 25 00  
Palmyra—Zion Ch..... 18 06

<i>Pierrepont Manor</i> —Zion Ch. . .	17	53
<i>Syracuse</i> —St. Peter's. ....	43	74
<i>Utica</i> —Trinity. ....	19	02
<i>Watertown</i> —Trinity. ....	54	85
<i>West Avon</i> —Zion, for Cal. and Or. ....	12	00
<i>Westmoreland</i> —Gethsemane. ....	2	00
From a layman of the Dio- cese. ....	35	00
	691	01

**Pennsylvania.\***

<i>Philadelphia</i> —St. Peter's. ....	21	00
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**Delaware.**

<i>Baltimore Mills</i> —Grace Ch. ....	2	00
<i>Indian Run</i> —St. George's. ....	1	04
<i>Laurel</i> —St. Philip's. ....	1	75
<i>Lewes</i> —St. Peter's, ½. ....	2	50
<i>Little Hill</i> —St. John's. ....	1	50
<i>Long Neck</i> —Chapel of the Com- forter. ....	1	50
<i>Millsboro'</i> —St. Mark's. ....	1	50
<i>Newark</i> —St. Thomas's. ....	10	50
<i>Newcastle</i> —Emmanuel. ....	25	00
	47	29

**Maryland.**

<i>Baltimore Co.</i> —Hannah <sup>2</sup> Moro Academy. ....	15	00
Miss. Station, near do. ....	1	00
<i>Calvert Co.</i> —Christ Ch. ....	10	00
<i>Prince George Co.</i> —St. John's. .	8	98
<i>Rock Creek, D. C.</i> , ½. ....	15	00
<i>St. Mary's Co.</i> —St. Andrew's Par. ....	10	00
<i>Talbot Co.</i> —St. Peter's. ....	60	00
<i>Washington, D. C.</i> —Ch. of the Ascension. ....	45	27
	185	25

**Virginia.**

<i>Gloucester Co.</i> —Abingdon and Warc parishes, ½. ....	22	50
<i>Norfolk</i> —St. Paul's. ....	28	50
“ for the Church in Hen- ry, Ill. ....	20	00
C. S. Rumer, for Nebraska. ....	5	00
	76	00

**North Carolina.**

<i>Halifax</i> —St. Mark's, for Or. ....	2	00
<i>Jackson</i> —Ch. of the Saviour. ....	14	00
<i>Pittsborough</i> —St. Bartholo- mew's. ....	47	00
<i>Wilmington</i> —St. James's. ....	245	72
A friend, per D. Dana, Jr. ....	7	00
	315	72

**South Carolina.**

<i>Charleston</i> —The various Ch's in, for Or. ....	211	76
Grace Ch., Cal. and Or. ....	80	69
<i>Christ Ch. Parish</i> . ....	22	00
<i>Prince Frederick Parish</i> . ....	80	00
<i>Winyaw</i> —Prince George's. . .	12	00
	406	45

**Georgia**

<i>Athens</i> —Mrs. E. S. Moore. ....	1	50
<i>Savannah</i> —Christ Ch., for Or. ....	300	00

St. John's Ch., for Or. ....	50	00
“V.” for Missions in Texas. .	25	00
	376	50

**Florida.**

<i>Key West</i> —St. Paul's. ....	26	00
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**Alabama.**

<i>Huntsville</i> —Ch. of the Nativity, .	7	00
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**Mississippi.**

<i>Pass Christian</i> —Trinity. ....	21	80
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**Louisiana.**

<i>St. Francisville</i> —Grace. ....	25	00
<i>West Baton Rouge</i> , ½. ....	15	25
	40	25

**Tennessee.**

<i>Chattanooga</i> . ....	11	00
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**Indiana.**

<i>Lima</i> —St. Mark's. ....	3	00
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**Michigan.**

<i>Battle Creek</i> —St. Thomas's. ....	10	22
<i>Clinton</i> —St. John's. ....	8	61
<i>Dexter</i> —St. James's. ....	2	00
<i>Grand Rapids</i> —St. Mark's. ....	8	00
<i>Hamburgh</i> —St. Stephen's. ....	3	47
<i>Tecumseh</i> —St. Peter's. ....	8	39
	40	69

**Ohio.**

<i>Toledo</i> —Trinity. ....	24	60
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**Iowa.**

<i>Cedar Rapids</i> —Grace Ch. ....	3	00
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**Arkansas.**

<i>Little Rock</i> —Christ Ch., a wi- dow and orphan. ....	10	00
Do., for the Indian Mission. ....	10	00
	20	00

**Texas.**

<i>San Augustine</i> —Christ Ch. ....	115	00
<i>Nacogdoches</i> —Christ Ch. ....	11	00
	26	00

**Miscellaneous.**

Anonymous, (post-mark,) New- market. ....	10	00
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**Legacies.**

From the Executors of James Cuthbert, late of Pocatigo, S. C. ....	1,250	00
Total. ....	\$5,144	63
Total since October, 1853. ....	\$25,382	40

\* The acknowledgment in the January number, of sums from this Diocese, reported “Potsdam, Christ Church,” should have been “Pottstown.”

† Overlooked in making up “Acknowledgments” for the January Number.

# FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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APRIL, 1854.

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### *AFRICA.*

#### INSTRUMENTS PREPARED FOR ITS EVANGELIZATION.

WHAT a depth of interest is there in many of those events, which mark the present as a time of wonderful development ! While many of these are attracting, more or less, the eyes of all men, some are regarded by the Christian as of the greatest importance, which arrest not the attention of those whose feelings and affections are not enlisted in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The whole continent of Africa is beginning to draw attention to itself. It presents many attractive features to the eye of the merchant ; for, now that circumstances have brought men into closer proximity, it is seen that that land has great resources yet to be developed, and that an important and lucrative trade may be carried on. We can hardly doubt but that, in a very short time, steamers and sailing vessels will be constantly passing to and fro, making communication easy, and laying open that whole country to the enterprise of active commercial life.

In view of these facts, how should it rejoice the heart of the Christian to see instrumentalities prepared and set in order by the good hand of God, for entering in and taking possession, in the name of Christ, of fields hitherto uncultivated by the spiritual husbandman, and which have been left to be overrun by the rankest weeds of sin and wretchedness !

We bless God now with renewed fervor, for His goodness in



leading faithful men of our own Church to go forth to that land, bearing the lamp of truth ; and that, on that dark coast, they have been able to stand fast amid trials and afflictions, wavering not in their determination to make known there the truth as it is in Jesus.

We rejoice that our Mission there stands out as a great and glorious work—that its laborers have been much increased, and new points along the coast selected, and in measure occupied. We rejoice in this, now especially, because it can be seen that from these points the way will be opened into the interior, and laborers will enter in, bearing precious seed of Divine Truth, which, scattered far and wide, shall make “the wilderness and solitary place glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.”

It was not our purpose, however, in calling attention to instruments made ready for the vigorous prosecution of the work of evangelizing Africa, to refer so particularly to our own beloved Mission and Missionaries there, as it was to point to the operations of another Missionary body longer than ourselves in that field—we mean those of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone. In looking at these, and especially with reference to the point which we are now considering, we are led to exclaim with wonder, “What hath God wrought !” How little could it have been thought that the wrath of man, resulting in the cruel wars which tribe waged with tribe, should be made to praise Him ! When, after fierce conflicts, victory was gained, and the vanquished became the slaves of their cruel and relentless enemies ; and when, with their wives and little ones, they were dragged to the coast, and crowded on board vessels waiting to transport them in bondage to other lands—out of clouds so dark, who could look for the shining forth of light ? Yet so it has been—that cloud has become luminous with light, and we now gaze at it and wonder.

The slave-ships, with their hundreds and thousands of Africans, have, in past years, been captured by the British naval vessels, and taken to Sierra Leone, and there has been gathered a large population, made up of those thus brought together from various portions of that benighted land.

With these remarks, we introduce the following extracts from



the last number of the *Church Missionary Record*, which fully bear out all that we have said, and are a striking illustration of the declaration of Scripture, that the ways of God "are not our ways, nor His thoughts our thoughts;" and show how, out of events seemingly most untoward, He causes the most signal blessings to fall upon His people. Surely, He leads the blind in a way that they know not, and well may His servants trust to His guidance even in the darkest hours.

*"Importance of Sierra Leone as a Missionary Field.*

"The importance of Sierra Leone as a seed-plot for the evangelization of the African continent—from whence, in due time, and as the providence of God opens a way, Christianized portions of distant tribes may be restored to the lands from whence, by the action of the slave-trade, they were originally severed, and there act as leaven in the lump—has long been recognized by the Society. Until recently, however, we have not been aware of the number of African tribes with which the Sierra Leone colony is thus singularly connected, and of the great extent of territory over which its beneficial influences may eventually spread. For more correct views on this subject, we are indebted to the Rev. S. W. Koelle, who, by his philological investigations, has ascertained that there are collected at Sierra Leone representatives of no fewer than 200 different nations, speaking 151 distinct languages, besides numerous dialects of the same. These nations lie along 4,000 miles of coast, from beyond the Senegal to the south of the Portuguese settlements. Tribes far distant in the interior have also their representatives in the colony; and we are thus afforded the opportunity of carrying on a preparatory work on behalf of nations with whom no direct communication has as yet been opened.

"The object of the Society is to prepare this singularly-constituted population for the important functions on behalf of Africa, which it may yet be called upon to discharge. We desire to be instrumental in imparting to the liberated Africans that essential prerequisite for future usefulness, the knowledge of the one true God, as revealed to sinners in His Son Jesus Christ; and our Missionaries have labored faithfully and prayerfully that they may become, both themselves and their children, a truly Christian people. It is our desire, also, to afford to them, under the safe guidance of Christian truth, all such intellectual training as they may be enabled to receive, and to lead forward the *élite* from amongst them to the higher branches of educational attainments, with a view to ordination. The Christian character of the liberated Africans has been amply tested, and has been found capable of sustaining with consistency the pressure of service and responsibility. Many of them have acted with fidelity and intelligence for years as catechists, while a few have been admitted to Holy Orders. It is no 'profitless Mission' that the Society has been enabled to establish at Sierra Leone. The time has come when a new impulse and movement ought to be given to the whole work, and the presence of the Episcopate in the colony, at such a juncture, is of first importance.

"The Bishop has held confirmations throughout the several districts of the colony. Notices of these proceedings will be found interspersed throughout the journals of the Missionaries. We trust that the administration of these services will conduce much to the strengthening of the Christian flocks in the principles and practice of the Gospel."

*THE MISSION TO CHINA.*

Our readers are aware, from the accounts brought before us in the newspapers of the day, that *Shanghai*, the seat of our Mission, continues to be the scene of war. Although the Missionaries have been interrupted in their services at the Church within the city, yet the school establishment, and their dwellings connected therewith, remained unmolested, under the protection of the guns of the foreign men-of-war.

A Journal of the Rev. Robert Nelson has been received, but many of its details have been presented to our readers already, and we therefore add only such as introduce new topics, and give insight into the work of the Mission. He thus notices the visitation of the English Bishop which took place on the 20th October, in which mention is made of the unfortunate disagreement which has long existed between many of the Missionaries, with regard to the equivalent term in Chinese for the word God.

*Visitation of the Bishop of Victoria.*

This being the day appointed by the Bishop of Victoria for holding a visitation of his clergy, Rev. Messrs. Russell, Cobbold and Jackson, from Ningpo, having arrived, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Hobson, the English chaplain here, commenced the service by reading the Litany, after which the Bishop read his charge, occupying about two hours. He sat in the chancel, and his clergy, eight in number, sat around in front of him without the chancel. The two prominent points of the charge were, *First*—The great advantage of learning Mandarin, and writing books in the literary or book style of the country, in contrast to the use of the dialect, and particularly the publication of books and tracts in it, which, in his opinion, was likely to bring contempt upon the doctrines of the Gospel in the eyes of the learned. Ah! but let the millions of perishing souls, using this and other dialects, and who cannot understand the Mandarin nor the literary style, answer the Bishop of Victoria, by asking him how are they to receive the Gospel, unless in their own tongue wherein they were born? And, if the prejudices of the learned are thus to be consulted by the Missionaries of the cross, what is to become of the souls of the poor unlearned? The *Second* point, and the one which occupied the greatest part of the charge, was the exclusion of "Shin," and the use of "Shang-te" for God, in the translation of the Scriptures. In both these points, the Bishop of Victoria took ground directly against the principal work of our Bishop and Mission, and of the Rev. Mr. McClatchie, the oldest and most experienced of the English Church Missionaries in China; a hard-working man here, both in his study and among the people, for nearly ten years on these two points—the reducing of this dialect to a written language, and translating the Scriptures into it, and the adoption and defence of Shin, *not* Shang-te, for God—Bishop Boone and Mr. McClatchie had spent much of their best strength. But the Bishop of Victoria, who knows no-

thing of this dialect, nothing of that at Ningpo, and but little of Canton, undertakes to settle it *ex cathedra*.

Two cannon-balls struck Mr. Cunningham's house to-day, one passing through the wall into the parlor, and the other striking the roof and damaging it considerably. Mr. and Mrs. C. were with us, and no one was in the house when it was struck. The continuance of these troubles breaks in very much on our Missionary work. Some of our communicants in the city, I fear, may suffer, for the rebels will not allow us to get in to see after them.

The wife and children of Mr. Wardner, one of the Sabbatarian Missionaries, has come over and taken quarters in the Bishop's house, so that there are now four families in it.

Still another Sunday, and unable to get into the city. Our Chapel and school exercises here at the Mission all go on regularly. May God largely bless these. Mr. Moreton, the recently ordained Missionary for Loo-Choo, preached for us to-night. It is interesting to see some, few though they be, still going to preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ. The fighting has not yet ceased.

The following extracts from private letters have interested us exceedingly. They enter into many details which would hardly be noted in an official report, and afford some very spirited descriptions of the exciting scenes in which our Missionaries are for the present compelled to live:—

*Extracts from a Private Letter from Shanghai, dated Nov. 18.*

Ever since you left, we have had nothing but confusion in Shanghai. Alas! it is no longer our peaceful home. Fire and sword are the order of the day; and all that part where you used to reside on the other part of the city, has been consumed by the devouring flames; 1,500 houses were burnt down in one day. There have been other burnings of houses also on the south side and on the west, but they were not so dreadful. Thousands of poor unoffending families have been driven from their homes, and are without shelter. The Imperialists go about everywhere taking out the doors and windows from people's houses to use for fuel; if the owners resist, death is instant. Poor old women can no longer go to the water-side with their basket of rice, or vegetables, to wash, but they are instantly carried off by the soldiers. We foreigners, however, are in comparative security.

In another letter, written by a member of our own Mission, we have the following:—

November 17.—As I write, my windows are clattering with the sound of the cannon's roar; and indeed I can hardly keep my seat quietly; but the mail will not wait for me.

Last week the *Taou-tai's* fleet of more than thirty junks, and four foreign vessels, started up the river with the tide. As soon as they got past the foreign shipping, they opened a heavy fire upon the insurgents' little fleet of two foreign vessels and three or four small junks. The tide carried them swiftly forward, and they soon surrounded and took them. The men threw themselves into the river, and most of them escaped to the shore; a

few were speared, and some drowned. Then began the work of destruction. Oh! your hearts would have ached as mine did, to see your old Chinese homes, from *Wong-ka Mo-dur* to the wall, one awful blaze of fire, and know how many poor creatures would be deprived of everything they owned. For three successive nights the blaze was high and bright, and for a week the clouds of smoke showed that the work of destruction was still going on. It was in this way the wicked *Taou-tai* gave his soldiers leave to pay themselves; and they retired laden with spoil. It is said a great amount of treasure was found, besides clothing and quantities of opium.

After remaining there till there was nothing more to be had, they yesterday returned to their old anchorage just below the Dock, and as they passed they kept up a continual firing at the city for about two hours. I have not heard whether they did much damage.

I am very sorry they stop here, for they go ashore and help themselves to everything they want, and still are not as bad as the land forces. The most shocking atrocities are committed by them in all that part by Mr. Taylor's houses, and by Catherine's Bridge, &c. Whatever the Insurgents may be, (and, alas! they cannot be very good,) they behave much better to those under their rule. Everything is carried on in the most orderly manner, and the poor are provided with food. I should suppose, however, that unless they are relieved, their money must give out, and then the rich must pay.

The atrocities, at least some of them, to which our correspondent refers, have been made known to us by the English papers published in China. Would that the Chinese themselves had a newspaper, by means of which the knowledge of those atrocities might be communicated to the inhabitants of the whole empire! Incisions made in the bodies of some of their victims, and their *living hearts* torn out; decapitation of their prisoners by scores; promiscuous plundering, without regard to age or sex—these are among the tender mercies of that paternal government which is now struggling to maintain its sway over the millions of that timid race, who allow themselves to be driven about like sheep, and like sheep are they slaughtered. The hearts of those who long for the day of China's enlightenment may well be lifted up in prayer that God would be pleased to "shorten the time" of this savage conflict, and to enable those who are called by His name to maintain their profession steadfast to the end.

The following are extracts from a private letter of a later date:—

SHANGHAI, November 28, 1854.

\* \* \* The school, however, has gone on quietly. \* \* It is a good time for new-comers to study without interruption. The insurgents still hold the city, and it is said that a great fleet is coming up from Amoy, *Tai-Ping* having given orders to evacuate Amoy and come here, as Shanghai is a more important place. If this is true, we may expect a great fight



close by us, as the Imperial fleet lies just below the doek. They are alike cruel and barbarous. The cold-blooded massacre at Amoy you will see in the papers. I mentioned *Ting Sue* in one of my letters. It seems he has been playing the spy for the *Taou-tai*. He had free access to the city, but at last suspicion fell upon him, and he was ordered to remain. He then wrote a letter to the *Taou-tai*, and gave a man two dollars to take it out. The large sum led the bearer to suspect something wrong, and he carried it to the Chief. The poor creature was taken up, and while yet alive cut all over; his arms cut off, and at last, his breast cut open and his heart taken out—it is said *eaten*, but I cannot believe that. He told me about two months before, that he should quit the *Taou-tai's* employ, for he was a *Protestant*, and could not fight against the Nankin Protestants. Poor fellow! Was it for this he bartered his hope of immortality? I have felt much for him: he used to be one of Mrs. Boone's Sunday-scholars, and very intelligent he was. When I last saw him, he spoke English remarkably well, and made use of good language. I have no doubt he was then acting the spy.

I have not heard of any of our boys (the youths who have gone from our schools) being engaged on either side. *Wong Chong's* relative is Secretary to *Lew*, and they made him read some English writing for them; but he staid with *Ng-pau* (the gate-keeper) at the church till he could make his escape, which at last he effected by blacking his face, and assisting in carrying materials to build a fortification just outside the little east gate. He was much sobered, and I think it will have a good effect upon him.

Several attempts have been made to set fire to the rest of the suburbs, but as yet they have proved ineffectual. May they always do so, for there has been mischief enough done! Mr. Syle would not know his old quarters.

I hear there is yet no scarcity of rice in the city, and that the wants of the poor are supplied. Most of them are also kept in happy ignorance of all that is going on; for those who have occasionally got into the city say that the people seem afraid either to communicate or listen to intelligence. The *real* insurgents, I hear, are a very superior people to these. I do not know what *Tai Ping* will do with *Lew*, for he and most of his adherents are opium smokers, and all agree that he will not tolerate that or other vices, and that his is truly a moral reform. I heard that he was not pleased with the taking of the city, and said it was premature, and not done by his order: his object was first to get possession of Peking. According to the last accounts, he was within a hundred miles of that city, and carrying all before him—even the Peking Gazettes acknowledging this, though they profess to have defeated them *sometimes*.

I so far rejoice in their success, as it will be the means of opening the country to the Gospel. I do feel that the hand of the Lord is in it. He may send by whom He will send to accomplish His high decrees. Those who were as swords in His hands in old time, were often not good men; yet they did His behest. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

To live in China is to step back several centuries; and I have often been amazed, especially since the war, with the similarity between Bible history and Chinese history. No doubt *Tai Ping* is a fanatic, but he is just emerging from barbarism; and this is what cannot be said of the delusions, and the deluded, in Christian lands. Whether he will hear the truth as it is in Jesus, when an opportunity occurs to present it to him, remains to be seen. As far as we can *now* see, this country must be governed by a despot for some time. The people are not yet fit to govern themselves; but if this man is in earnest as a Christian, he can prepare the way for a liberal government. At any rate, the Lord Omnipotent reigneth; and will He not have mercy on China?

Upon this letter, the Rev. Mr. Sytle, of the China Mission, makes the following comments :—

“There are one or two things in the preceding extracts which must needs sound strange to one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the Chinese. For instance: to say that when the city near to which our Mission premises are built, is in a state of siege, ‘it is a good time for new-comers to study without interruption,’ seems almost a contradiction in terms; and yet it is a matter readily understood by those who know how separable in China are the interests of the rulers and the ruled. There is a story current among the foreigners in China, concerning an occurrence which took place during the late war with the English. A Chinese merchant-junk came sailing out of one of the ports on the southern coast, and was immediately pounced upon and captured by a British man-of-war. The head-man of the junk inquired what they treated him in that way for; and was asked, in reply, if he did not know there was war between the two nations. ‘Yes, I know,’ he replied, ‘but what is that to me? That’s the *Mandarin’s* business; why do you go about troubling common people like us?’

“A strong illustration this, but one that exhibits very truly that separateness of interests which exists between the governors and the governed. The latter do not care much who bears rule over them, so long as anything like moderation is observed in the levying of taxes, and so long as the avenues to preferment are open to fair competition in a reasonable degree. It is generally when, in these two departments, the existing government becomes corrupt beyond bearing, that a revolution takes place in China. In effecting that revolution, the masses of the people participate as little as possible: they say, in effect, to the contending parties—‘Settle it between yourselves, and when we know who has conquered, we will give in our allegiance without demur.’ So that there is little reason to suppose the people remote from the immediate scenes of conflict, care any more about the pending struggle, than enough to furnish themes of conjecture among the frequenters of the tea-shops. The total absence of newspapers among the Chinese helps to explain this.

“Again, the unwillingness either to receive or to communicate intelligence, which is mentioned in this letter, is so unlike the



avidity with which, amongst ourselves, men seek and communicate the most recent intelligence, that we can with difficulty realize the state of things it implies. But it is just as our correspondent says, 'to live in China is to step back several centuries,' and this is especially exhibited during war. As to religious matters, the worshippers of Jehovah, the One Living and True God, stand now where David and his true-hearted followers stood in the midst of the idolaters of his day; and no hymns written for Chinese Christians now, contrasting the worship of the True God and the false, could possibly be more suitable than some of the psalms which David composed.

"It is this great difference, so desirable, and yet so difficult to be realized—between what we are accustomed to at home, and what is found surrounding us in China, that proves the expediency of having persons spend some time on the field before actively engaging in its labors—always excepting that greatest labor of all, the acquisition of the language. To study this with some quietness and deliberation, and to be learning gradually the habits of thought and feeling among the people, is what may be done at this time with especial advantage. So that we come back to the statement first quoted, 'It is a good time for newcomers to study without interruption.'"

One other remark in this letter may well set us thinking: the success of the insurgents "will be the means of opening the country to the Gospel," writes our correspondent. And so no doubt it will, whatever may be the political settlement of the empire. The question for us is, where are the MORE MEN to enter into the MORE OPENINGS about to be made?

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FROM another private letter, dated 16th December, we have later and very interesting details of the state of the war. It opens with an account of

### *The Burning of Shanghai.*

"Although it is only about a fortnight since I wrote you, I will try and keep you informed, as the accounts you have had will no doubt make you anxious to hear. I am thankful to say we are all safe and well, and in no more apparent danger than we have been. The west coast junks I mentioned before, as in the employ of the Taou-tai, are still our neighbors, being at anchor in a string, beginning just below the dock. Since I last wrote they have made another essay to take the city, their attack being on the battery of the rebels, which is at the little East Gate Landing. They made a perfect failure, though they destroyed a great deal of property. The case was

on this wise : Last Wednesday week, December 7th, these junks and some of the Taou-tai's foreign vessels went up from their anchorage near us and set fire to the buildings on shore, above and below the rebel batteries, in several places, and the wind being strong and favoring the fire, it burned very rapidly, and destroyed a great number of houses as far down as a large pottery establishment a few hundred yards above Foggis, and up the river considerably beyond the quarantine section, and indeed almost to the little East Gate at the foreign section. Fe Kioong is entirely destroyed—razed to the ground. The custom-house almost as bad, and all the space between the river and the city wall within the limits mentioned is burned out, and leaves a monstrous road. Several of the junks, too, ran in near the shore so as to get out of the range of the battery guns, and pushed up near to the rebels to take them by storm. This was boldly conceived, perhaps, but miscalculated; for the rebels met them with musketry, and grape-shot, and fire-pots; and as the men on the junks were very thick, the fire of the rebels took great effect; so much so, that numbers of the junk-men swung themselves over the far side of their junks, so as to be shielded from the shot. Two of the junks, however, soon took fire, and in a very little while blew up, and of course made sad havoc of the poor fellows on them; some of the other vessels also were considerably damaged, and lost men. And it is said that only one of the rebels was killed in the whole affray. Many poor people were made houseless by the fire, while the rebels had a clear passage opened for them from the city wall to the river, and gained sundry guns and balls, &c., from the wrecks of the blown-up junks, and are practically stronger than they were before. Our old landing-place looks sadly changed. But it seems that the work of pulling down temples and idols is helped on by both sides—by one 'willingly,' by the other 'of envy and strife.' This fight taking place just before us, was a very stirring affair, as you may suppose. The Taou-tai's vessels soon returned to their anchorage by us, and have continued there ever since."

### *A Visit to the Ruins.*

"Yesterday afternoon we made up a party and went to see the ruins: Miss Jones and all of us (except Miss Catherine), and Mrs. and Mr. Cunningham (who are still with us). We landed at the Kiong, and went over the pile of bricks and stones which remained from the old temple, picking little bits of anything curious. The idols were all gone. The Stone Lions guarding the stone gateway, the gateway itself, the Joss-poles and bronze Censer, were all that stood in their places. We went across to the wall and saw them hauling up provisions by ropes, and carrying on a regular marketing business in that way. Proceeding to the little East Gate, we saw numbers of rebels there with a great amount of lead about their heads and bodies, and having various kinds of arms. They were very pleasant, and some of them spoke a little English. Edkins had just gone on before us, and Messrs. Alcock and Nash, British Consul and Vice-Consul, with two Russians, also passed us and disappeared, and whether they went into the gate or not, I did not see. I never have yet succeeded in getting in since the first of this war, September 29th.

"From the gate, we went down the street to the river to see the battery. Imagine us now, five ladies, besides M. and C. J., among them, under the charge of Mr. K., C. and myself, going into such a place. We found there the man who was caught by the Taou-tai at Ching Keang Foo, and who so narrowly escaped with his head on. The rebels make very much of him. We went around with him and saw all the guns, the balls, the battery in general, the wrecks of the exploded junks, &c., and all this in the midst of men armed with swords, muskets, pistols, (some had revolvers in their belts,) &c., with red turbans, sashes, and stockings. Quite a scene of it, I assure

you. They were very civil, and talked some English, and seemed quite ready for the Imperialists.

"One cannot help admiring a little the spirit with which they have stood their ground, though the whole state of things here, with war and its various attendants, is horrid enough. The two sides being equally cruel to those caught from among their opponents, many cases of horrible barbarity occur. In our walk yesterday near the city gate, we encountered two heads hanging up in full view of all who passed along. Our Church in the city is in a somewhat damaged state, by the cannon-ball holes made in it; not being able to get in myself, I have gotten Dr. Lockhart, who frequently gets in, to go to the Church and attend to one or two charitable matters for me."

In the following sentence, the writer refers to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Syle, now on a visit to the United States, to stir up the Church to renewed efforts for China; efforts which happily have not been unrewarded. The writer thus speaks of

*The Need of immediate Relief.*

"I saw in one No. of the *Southern Churchman* that you were stirring up the courage of the Church to lay hold and add to this Mission, instead of giving back on account of the present troubles. You are right. What an advantage will be enjoyed by the London Mission here, who have men in the field and ready to avail themselves of any opening that may offer, when the commotion of the country shall subside, while we have just strength enough to breathe! You will doubtless have seen the authority given by the Bible Society of England to print 1,000,000 copies of the Chinese New Testament. The Committee here being Shang-te men, of course they will print the Shang-te version as fast as they can.

"The health of our Mission now, thank God, is very good. God bless you all and make you useful there, and bring you back soon if He thinks best."

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*THE MISSION AT ATHENS.*

It is some time since we have had anything to present from our Missionary at Athens. One of the late arrivals, however, brings a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hill, dated 28th January last, which gives a detailed account of the *twenty-third* annual examination of the Mission Schools.

*Letter from the Rev. Jno. H. Hill, D. D.*

ATHENS, January 10, 1854.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW YEAR.

As the difference of style throws us back twelve days, our year in this Eastern land does not close until the 12th day of January. This, therefore, is my first communication to the Committee since we entered upon our new year, and it will be expected of me, that I should not allow this period to pass by without some notice of what has been accomplished within our own sphere, and what progress evangelical truth has made at the end of our twenty-third year of missionary work. "The kingdom of God, indeed, cometh not by observation." The disproportionately small amount of "heaven" which is cast in worketh imperceptibly, yet the whole lump

"at length becomes leavened." The Gospel rule is, "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear;" and this precedes "the gathering in of the harvest." Missionary husbandmen also "sow in hope," and "with patience wait" the accomplishment of those promises which have never failed those who put their trust in Him who has given them to us. We are never more aware of what the Word of God is accomplishing here, than when we compare our position, and the means we have of extending, without let or molestation, the sacred influences of that Holy Word, with the condition and prospects of those who are laboring in contiguous fields under different auspices, though among the same class of people.

### *Facilities for spreading the Word of God.*

My attention has been turned to this subject, by observing the statements of our brother missionaries laboring among the Greek populations in Turkey Proper, and elsewhere in the East. We find their efforts for circulating the word of God impeded by the interference of the clergy: it is stated by some of the missionaries, that inquirers after truth, and readers of the Bible, are obliged to resort to stealth, and are persecuted when detected or suspected. Surely, then, we have great cause of thankfulness, that the picture we can present is of quite a different character. Nothing, indeed, can be more different. With us, the word of God has free course. The government, the clergy, (of every grade,) private individuals, all unite with us in circulating the Holy Scriptures; and we are privileged to know, moreover, that many are drawing from its rich resources "the wisdom that is able to make wise unto salvation." We find the word of God recommended by the Bishops of the Synod, and by ecclesiastics of the highest standing, to the people, as the foundation of all spiritual knowledge, from which alone they can learn their duty to God, which alone teaches them what they are by nature, and reveals to them the only Saviour of men.

### *Favorable Aspect of the Greek Clergy.*

I am well acquainted, too, with the sentiments of those who direct the affairs of the now independent Church of Greece, on the all-important subject of the reading and study of the Scriptures, and the value of sound religious instruction. I am on terms of the most affectionate intimacy, I may truly say, with most of the venerable and learned men who are now, thanks to an overruling Providence, at the head of ecclesiastical affairs, and from each of them we are daily receiving proofs of the deep interest they feel in the missionary work in which we are engaged. Time has softened down whatever prejudice may once have existed in some quarters. After nearly a quarter of a century's residence among them, they feel that we have a claim upon their confidence, as well as their affection; and I may truly say, without fear of contradiction, and without being accused, I hope, of boasting, that our influence among the clergy, as well as in this community at large, is unbounded.

What I have said thus far, will show at once the immense contrast between our condition and that of others in less favored Eastern lands; between the blind and prejudiced clergy of Asia Minor and Syria, who would refuse to allow any search after truth, and the liberal and confiding class of people among whom we dwell.

Let me come now to

### *A few Facts of a Practical Nature.*

At our annual Christmas assemblage, (on the 6th inst.,) 161 copies of the Holy Scriptures were distributed, in the presence of a large company of



clergy and laity of all grades in society; among these Scriptures were 18 copies of the Old Testament in one volume, beautiful edition, printed recently at great expense by the British and Foreign Bible Society. These were given to a class of females, who are already prepared to "search them," to find the truth of those doctrines which we teach; for our motto is, "To the Law and to the Testimony;" and the Greeks, I can affirm, understand that appeal, and yield to it with much greater readiness than they ever will to harsh attacks, ungracious, dogmatizing, abusive epithets, unkind misrepresentations, or contemptuous sneering at things long held sacred among them. The remainder of the Scriptures distributed consisted of the Old Testament, in parts—and the New Testament, in one volume; all beautiful, well-printed editions, and all proceeding from the same liberal source, and all in the vulgar tongue, so as to be intelligible even to the uneducated. Many other useful and instructive books, and articles of various kinds, were given as presents, so that not one of our large family of 400 went away empty, and not one dissatisfied.

The special exercise for this, our 24th annual exhibition, was "a comparison of the prophecies respecting the birth of Christ, with the fulfilment of the same."

### *Publications in Modern Greek.*

Just before the end of the year I published a small edition of 500 copies, of one of those useful little diaries so common in our country, containing texts of Scripture for every day in the year. The one I prepared is a collection of *Prayers* and *Promises*, called "Heavenly Manna." It was the first experiment of the kind ever made in Greece. I have been quite astonished at the eagerness with which it is sought, from the highest to the lowest. I designed it originally for a New Year's gift to our scholars, and a few friends; but no sooner had it got a little into circulation than I was beset by demands for it, and what is astonishing, not only from the Archbishops and Bishops, and higher Clergy, but from laymen of education, Professors, Senators and Representatives. Some of them really exhibit almost a childish joy on receiving one. The idea itself strikes them as a great novelty. I will venture to say that nowhere in our country are these little books so carefully and thoroughly examined, and daily used, as this little "Heavenly Manna" now is, and will continue to be, by all who have obtained a copy.

### *Visit from Clergy of the Greek Church.*

The other evening we had an unexpected visit from the Archbishop of Patras and the Bishop of Hydra, (both members of the Holy Synod,) accompanied by two learned ecclesiastics, one of whom is the *Public Preacher* for Attica and Bœotia. To each of them I gave a handsomely bound copy of the little diary. The learned and pious Missael, Archbishop of Patras, could not conceal his delight as he examined the little book, and turning to his three friends he said, "I assure you that neither I nor any theologian with whom I am acquainted could have compiled such a work in two years,—what wonderful knowledge of the Scriptures, to be able to find such admirable prayers and such appropriate promises!" To each of the other members of the Synod, the Metropolitan of Greece, and the Archbishops of Syra and Acarania, we sent a copy, handsomely bound. The little work was prepared for the press by Elizabeth, of Crete. The texts from the New Testament are from the ancient Greek version, as well as those of the Old Testament, (Septuagint.) This renders it more acceptable to the generality of readers, and in the present advanced state of education, it is perfectly intelligible.



*Prospects of the Gospel.*

It is in this way the truth is making its way, and be assured it will prevail, for, as I said in the beginning of this letter, "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." It is thus we endeavor to co-operate with those who are trying to raise the standard of piety among the people. That aid, feeble as it may be, is gladly received, and our schools and publications are welcomed by them as among the best means for enlightening and improving the present generation. We feel, and we know, that much is being accomplished—that God is testifying to the truth of what His own Prophet was appointed to declare years ago, "My Word shall not return unto Me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in that whereto I have sent it."

The contest here is between Christian intelligence and the thralldom of superstition. Every day we see that the bands of the latter are becoming loosened. God is working in various ways for the accomplishment of His designs respecting the Church. We who live on the very borders of the present seat of war, have our minds naturally turned to the events which are passing around us. We ask ourselves, Are God's gracious designs towards His Church to be brought about by war? Are these operations and movements of fleets and armies, which have kept the world in agitation for nearly a year, the precursors of that great struggle which is to precede the final conquests of the Redeemer? These are questions which continually present themselves to our minds. We watch, and call to each other, like the Prophet Isaiah's watchmen! No one can fail to believe that there is a powerful arm unseen, which directs all these events towards the accomplishment of His own most wise and merciful purposes, perpetually baffling the most skilfully arranged schemes of statesmen and diplomatists.

While I write, we are at the very crisis! It would be unwise in me or any one to predict which way the scale will turn; but you will in all probability know by the time you receive this letter. It will, however, be satisfactory to our friends to know that we do not apprehend any impediment whatever to the prosecution of our labors, even in the event of a general war. The kingdom of Greece will remain neutral, notwithstanding all the efforts of demagogues and foreign agents to embroil her in the war. This is her true policy, and I think it will be followed out. We trust that the spiritual light which is shining more and more, will spread its influence over those countries, on our borders and around these seas, whose political situation has presented so many obstacles hitherto to their improvement, and to the advance of Christianity among them.

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## THE ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

### ITS SYSTEM OF DOMESTIC AGENCIES.

WE are only now in receipt of the volume containing the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for its fifty-fourth year, presented at the annual meeting in 1853. On examining its pages, we find nothing deserving special notice, beyond the extended abstract which we published last summer, and which we took from the *Ch. Miss. Record*.

The last report of the other great English Missionary Society, viz., that "For the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," entered quite fully into details respecting their organization for raising funds, (a matter of much interest to us in our present endeavors to enlarge our operations,) a synopsis of which we published in our number for January. And we naturally looked with interest into the report before us, to see whether anything respecting this point might be gathered from their large experience. The only information, however, on the subject of domestic agencies is obtained from the Treasurer's Report, from which we perceive that the Church Missionary Society is quite as much engaged as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in securing the services of "deputations" and "association secretaries," or agents, and in publishing missionary papers. Under the former head, viz., *Travelling of Deputations and Salaries of Association Secretaries*, we find a charge of £4,640, or about \$23,000, which is exclusive of salaries of the home or local officers, making £2,100, or about \$10,000, more.

Under the head of *Publications*, which includes "The Juvenile Instructor," of which 898,500 copies were printed; the "Gleaner," 136,375 copies; "The Missionary Record," 150,272 copies; "The Quarterly Paper," 464,000 copies; the Annual Report; the "Intelligencer," (the only one which yielded a profit, viz., £118,) and Miscellaneous Tracts, including also £300, or \$1,500, for salary of editor, the whole net charge is £3,374, or over \$16,000. These items show a remarkable degree of energy in the application of an agency, both personal and through the medium of the press.

While engaged in the examination of this report, a very timely letter from a highly esteemed friend, a clergyman of the Church of England, has put us in possession of some facts, which supply the very information for which we have been longing. In introducing his remarks, we may state to our readers that the writer of the letter, with the exception of the secretaries themselves, has had almost unequalled opportunities of becoming familiar with the operations of the Church Missionary Society; and we doubt not that he will sanction the publication of this portion of a private letter, since it imparts information so desirable.

After speaking of the deep interest with which he had been reading the comparative view of the organization and working of the American Episcopal Missionary Society, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel, contained in the Report of the Committee of the Board of Missions presented at its late Triennial Meeting, and after expressing the belief that the subject would have been much more complete had the report embraced a similar detailed statement respecting the Church Missionary Society, (an addition which we are sure would most gladly have been introduced, had the materials been in possession of the Committee,) the writer goes on thus to describe

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF THEIR AGENCY SYSTEM.

“The Church Missionary Society has in its employ, besides the Official Staff in London, twelve paid, and eight unpaid, association secretaries, amongst whom the territorial district of England is divided. These have the charge each of his own district, within which they make all local arrangements, preach as many sermons and attend as many meetings as they can themselves, secure the aid of others, either returned missionaries or home friends, and arrange with all the clergy favorable to sermons and meetings. And to produce variety, they exchange from time to time with a brother secretary, taking missionary tours in each other’s districts. Although at a vast cost of labor, this department is efficiently and successfully worked.”

After some observations on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the voluntary system of the English societies, and the Church organization of the American Society, in relation to which considerations are presented on both sides, he adds the following facts to show the value of an effective organization:—

“The income of the Church Missionary Society, in 1810, was £3,300; in 1820, £31,000; in 1830, £47,000; in 1840, £100,000. Now, the liberality of our Church has not increased in this ratio; but during this period the Church Missionary Society was perfecting its organization, increasing its Association Secretaries, getting into more and more parishes, till at last all parts of the country were organized

and looked after.\* And this rapid progress ceased, because there was no more room for perfecting organization. The Society had risen to the level of the piety of the Church, (so far as its system had been accepted.) It could advance no further, nor faster than that piety advances. But suppose from some circumstance that we could extend our organization still further, and that we got access to those parishes from which we are excluded, even though the thermometer of the Church's piety had not risen a degree, there would be at once a rapid rise in the funds of the Society. *Such is the effect of organization.* Since 1840 the Church Missionary Society has remained nearly stationary, because, as I said, it reached the length of its tether; and the progress of the last three years, I hope, is a real progress, showing some increased zeal in the members of our Church, so that we have gradually crept up to the noble sum of £120,000 [or about \$600,000]; and yet that is a miserable pittance, after all, from such a Church!"

The foregoing remarks closely touch a point which was strongly urged by the Committee of the Board last autumn, and which is now receiving the careful consideration of the Foreign Committee, viz., the need of a more extended, efficient, and active agency, and the availability of the press for spreading Missionary information. In the latter the Foreign Committee have already embarked, and with a return already which greatly encourages them. The former, to be efficient, requires materials not so readily procured, but which it is hoped the Committee will ere long be able to set in operation. Very certain we are, that while enlarging the contributions to our Treasury, it will be found, through the blessing of God, one of the parish minister's strong allies in promoting the religious life of his people.

\* Although the organization has been completed, the writer elsewhere alludes to causes which have as yet prevented the actual application of it in a large portion of the parishes. We are struck with one fact stated by him, that the number of parishes acting in concert with the Church Missionary Society is but about 2,000, returning contributions amounting to 600,000 dollars; while we, with nearly 1,700 parishes, do not collect a tenth of the sum. Admitting the more abundant means in the Church of England, is there anything like a proper proportion in the amount which we offer to the work of Missions?



## PRAYERS FOR MISSIONS AND FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.

WE have great pleasure in contributing our part in the circulation of the following Pastoral Letter of the venerable presiding Bishop of the Church, in the hope, that through the pages of this Journal, the prayers set forth may fall under the notice of some who might not otherwise meet with them, and who may, by this means, be prompted to unite their supplications with those of others who are now lifting up their voices to the Lord of the harvest.

### PASTORAL LETTER.

*To the Clergy of the Diocese of Connecticut :*

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN :—In conformity with a Resolution of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, passed during the session of the late General Convention, I herewith transmit to you a Form of Prayer for the Increase of the Ministry, to be used during the Ember Weeks, immediately after the appropriate Prayers for those seasons, set forth in the Liturgy.

The same Prayer may be used at all Convocations of the Clergy, at the discretion of the Rector or Minister of the Parish where they are assembled.

The Prayer which follows it is also recommended to be used at Convocations of the Clergy, and at Missionary Meetings; and when more than one Service is held, on such occasions, it is deemed allowable to make appropriate Selections from the Liturgy, instead of using the *full Service*.

Your affectionate Friend and Brother,

T. C. BROWNELL,

*Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut.*

### ¶ *A Prayer for the Increase of the Ministry.*

**O** ALMIGHTY God, who hast in Thy Holy Church committed to the hands of men the ministry of reconciliation, to gather together a great flock in all parts of the world, to the eternal praise of Thy Holy Name; we humbly beseech Thee that Thou wilt put into the hearts of many faithful men to seek this sacred ministry, appointed for the salvation of mankind; that so Thy Church may rejoice in a due supply of true and faithful Pastors, and the bounds of Thy blessed kingdom may be enlarged : through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

### ¶ *A Prayer for Missions.*

**O** LORD Jesus Christ, who didst command Thy Holy Apostles, and those who should come after them, to preach the Gospel to every creature; be graciously pleased to bless the efforts of Thy Church to extend Thy



name and saving health into all the regions of the world : make all its members in their several stations zealous and diligent in this good work ; give them wisdom to discern the best and most proper means to promote it, courage and resolution to pursue it, and by unity and affection in their consultations, and Thy blessing upon their endeavors, the happiness to effect it : through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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## THE JEWS.

AT the request of one who takes a deep interest in the welfare of this people, we give place to the following. It comes to us in the form of a tract, issued by that Society in London which has special charge of the work here brought to notice.

“The London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews

*“Loves the Nation of the Jews, and desires their Salvation ;—*

“Because God loves them, and says of them, even when he punishes them, ‘I have given *the dearly beloved of my soul* into the hand of her enemies :’—because the Lord Jesus Christ loved them ; spent His life on earth amongst them ; wept over their impenitence ; chose all His Apostles, early martyrs, and first believers, from among them ; and prayed for them when He hung upon the cross :—because the Holy Spirit tells us, as Christians, that though as touching the Gospel, they are enemies *for our sakes*, yet as touching the election, *they are beloved* for the fathers’ sakes.

*“Preaches the Gospel to the Jews ;—*

“Because Christ commanded that the Gospel should be preached to every creature ;—and, because the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth ; *to the Jew first*, and also to the Gentile.

*“Presents their own Scriptures to the Jews ;—*

“Because God originally committed to their keeping the Oracles of God, which they faithfully handed to us, after having been the sole depositaries of them for 1,500 years :—because in their long dispersion they have become awfully ignorant, and destitute of the pure Word of God, whilst we, Gentile Christians of England, have been signally favored with a large and providential supply of the Holy Scriptures :—because it is right to restore to the Jews that precious Word of God which they originally handed over to us.

*“Translates the New Testament for the Jews*

“Into their own original Holy language,—because it was written by pious Christian Israelites under Divine Inspiration, and exhibits to them Christianity as the fulfilment and completion of the types and promises of the Old Testament Scriptures.

*“ Opens Schools for the Christian Instruction of the Children of the Jews ;—*

“Because God commended Abraham for teaching his children and his household :—because the Jews acted upon the promise :—‘Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it,’ a thousand years before Gentiles ever heard of it :—because Jesus Christ took Hebrew children into his arms and blessed them, and said :—‘Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.’

*“ Distributes Christian Books and Tracts amongst the Jews ;—*

“Because no opportunity ought to be neglected of gaining the attention of the Jews to Christianity, of removing their prejudices, of answering their inquiries, of pointing out their errors, and of warning them against the danger of finally rejecting their true Messiah :—because Christians are bound to use all Scriptural means within their power, if by any means they may save some.

*“ Prays for the Outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Jews ;—*

“Because God has commanded such prayer to be made, and has engaged to bless and answer it :—because every Christian ought to be able to say, with St. Paul :—‘Brethren, my heart’s desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.’—because God has said of the nation of the Jews :—‘Blessed is he that blesseth thee;’ and of their now desolate city, Jerusalem :—‘They shall prosper that love thee.’—because when the faithful children of God begin in earnest to pray for the peace of Jerusalem, to pity the sad condition of the Jewish people, and to seek their salvation, this fact alone will be a Divine intimation that the time is at hand for the final display of God’s promised mercy to fallen Zion, and to a lost world.”

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“The receipts of the Society reached their highest sum in 1851, when they amounted to £32,234. Under the heads of ‘Auxiliaries,’ ‘Annual Subscriptions,’ and ‘Donations,’ there continues to be a satisfactory increase.

“The total number of agents employed by the Society is 99, of whom 50 are believing Israelites.

“The published records of the Society refer to the important fact that, although forty years ago there was not, as far as we know, a single clergyman in the Church of England of the house of Israel, since that time upwards of 50 have been ordained in that Church, to say nothing of those who have been appointed to the ministerial office in other Churches. Twelve of the former are laboring as Missionaries to the Jews, but the large majority as stated pastors over Christian congregations in this country and our colonies.

“The opportunities for making known the Gospel message of salvation among Israel have, as usual, been varied, both as to place and character; and the reception which it has met with no less so. It has been in reality a sowing of precious seed beside all waters, if perchance this or that should prosper, and supply grain for the heavenly garner.

“But even to a cursory observer, some leading features of unusual interest

must at once be apparent in the Committee's review of the proceedings of each year, presented at the Annual Meetings.

"We are struck with the remarkable indications, to be traced in every page of the Reports, of the approach of an important crisis in the history of the Jewish nation. The Jews, *as a people*, have already received so much of the light of the Gospel, as to see the darkness visible in their Talmudic religion. We see them evince an anxiety to escape from that dark dungeon in which they have been kept so long enchained. But whither? they know not; for as yet they continue (as a body) obstinately to refuse taking, with their great ancestor, David, shelter in the secret place of the most high and exalted Jesus. But in their present distracted state—in those unsatisfying and desponding efforts which they make to substitute a religion of their own invention, but which only lead them further and further away from God, to mere nothingness—we behold the means by which the Lord is suffering them to become conscious of the vacuum which nothing but the truth as it is in Jesus can fill. And the approaching fulfilment of God's purposes with Abraham's seed, appears further in the many encouraging facts detailed in the Annual Reports, respecting the actual spread of Christianity amongst them, and especially in the circumstance that at innumerable Jewish hearths the name of the Crucified is, in spite of themselves, becoming a familiar household word, while the heaven of Christianity is extensively spreading among their children.

"Respecting the direct efforts of the Society for educating Jewish children in the faith in Christ, it may suffice here to say that in their various schools, there are on an average about 1,000 taught day by day to sing 'Hosanna to the son of David.' We cannot doubt but that 'such impressions of early life can never be quite extinguished. And if even they be for a while suppressed by the cares and circumstances of riper years, they can never altogether die away, but must sooner or later rise and make themselves felt again, and by the grace of God grow to ripeness.'

"Now is the time for the Church to prove to the Jews practically, that what they want is, the means of grace, and the author of grace, even Jesus Christ. Never before was there such desire to read the New Testament amongst them. May God give grace to all His servants to improve the present favorable time, that the hearts of many may be turned to the Lord!

#### "PROMISE OF THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.

"'HEAR the word of the Lord, O ye nations, and declare it in the isles afar off, and say, He that scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock. For the Lord hath redeemed Jacob, and ransomed him from the hand of him that was stronger than he.'—JER. xxxi. 10, 11.

" 'O, Israel's God, and ours,  
To thee we humbly pray;  
Thy ancient race in love restore,  
Salvation bring to-day.

" 'Scattered, and peeled, and torn,  
Wand'ring in heathen lands;  
Outcast, distress'd, and quite forlorn,  
Gather Thy chosen bands.

" 'Let them in faith draw near.  
Messiah, long desired,  
Did long ago on earth appear—  
Oh! let Him be admired!

“ ‘ And so both Greek and Jew  
 With one accord shall join,  
 And e'en of strangers not a few,  
 Send back His praise Divine.

“ ‘ Jesus His love display,  
 And Jew and Gentile meet ;  
 And at the last great gath'ring day,  
 Kneel joyful at His feet.' ”

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## INTELLIGENCE.

### ATHENS.

LETTERS have been received from the Rev. Dr. Hill giving a detailed account of the annual examination of the Mission Schools, which will be found in another portion of this number.

### AFRICA.

The Rev. Mr. Rambo announces the safe arrival out of the Missionaries who sailed from Baltimore, in November.

MONROVIA, Dec. 21, 1853.

You will be pleased to hear that all our Missionary band of eight arrived here in good health and spirits on Sunday night, the 18th. We had a passage of 35½ days from the Capes of Virginia ; the weather was rough for a few days, but upon the whole our passage was a pleasant one. Our company are all much pleased with this place and the country, so far as they can judge from but little experience. We have heard from Cape Palmas as late as a month ago, when all were as well as usual ; the Bishop spent six weeks here up to November 10th, during which time he confirmed a number of persons. Mr. Crummell is succeeding very well in gathering a congregation ; he has also some pupils.

Our company all devoutly thank God for his merciful preservation of our health, and that of our ship's company generally. But three of our emigrants died, though they were crowded thickly together—numbering in all 227 souls.

*P.S.—December 26th.*—The barque has not yet sailed, and I add a line. I have forgotten to speak of the kindness of the officers of the United States frigate Constitution and the brig



Perry. Those of the latter especially have shown the greatest kindness to our company, having been here a week with us, and left this morning. The Perry's boats have been daily sent to take us ashore, or elsewhere, as we have desired. We have been on board the P., and the officers have often visited us. Yesterday Mr. Wright preached on board the P., and myself on shore for Mr. Crummell. All our company, except Dr. Steele, communed on shore. We are all well and in good spirits, as usual.

Yours, &c.,

J. R.

The Rev. Mr. Hoffman writes as follows from

CAVALLA, *Jan. 6, 1854.*

I write a hasty line to inform you of our expected return to America in the Banshee, via Rio. Mrs. Hoffman's health has so far failed as to render this necessary. Through Capt. Page, of the U. S. Brig Perry, we have heard of the arrival of the Missionaries (recently from the United States) at Monrovia. We expect the Banshee every day; her stay at the Cape will probably be short. The members of the Mission are well.

#### CHINA.

The last overland mail brings the following short note from the Rev. Mr. Nelson:—

SHANGHAI, *Dec. 17, 1853.*

I take advantage of a clipper going to Hong Kong to-morrow to say that we are all safe and well, though the state of war and commotion still continues, and up to this time I have not succeeded in getting into the city. Some persons have gotten in occasionally. Our church in the city has received several balls, and I fear will suffer damage from bad weather before we can get the holes mended. The fighting still continues, and probably will, until something definite is heard from Pekin. We have heard nothing decisive yet: but the last Gazette reported the insurgents very near, within 60 miles of the capital, and with a fine open way before them. The insurgents here are still victorious in all the fights, though they are a different set of men



from the hosts of Tai-Ping-Wong. The members of the Mission are all enjoying good health. We hope the Bishop and party are on their way out, and will be with us by March.

*December 30.*—Mr. Nelson adds in a letter of this date—"One of the French steamers returned last Sunday week from a trip to Nankin, and their accounts confirm what was formerly reported of the new system of religion of the insurgents, and their rigid observance of the Moral Law as they understand it; and likewise their enforcing conformity thereto, even with capital punishment. They report them also as publishing a large number of books setting forth their views, and some portions of the Scriptures, which work is supervised by Tai-Ping-Wong himself. Their success towards Pekin was further confirmed, and they were confident of victory."

#### THE TREASURER'S LETTERS.

It falls to the lot of one of the Secretaries to arrange the table of the Treasurer's receipts for monthly publication; and although this may seem rather a dry and somewhat secular task, yet we have found of late so many pleasant words in the letters containing remittances, and so many cheering expressions from our brethren of the clergy, that we have felt that the work has not been without its compensation. Often, too, do we find some of our fellow-laborers, placed over small parishes, uttering the language of regret that they can do so little, and as often do we feel a wish that we could say to them, "Far be it from us to despise the day of small things;" for even did we not know that the many rills make the stream which refreshes and fertilizes, we could not but remember the regard once had to the mites of the poor widow. The last month has brought an unusual number of letters which have left their mark on our memory; two of them so decidedly, that we cannot but record them.

The first contained *one hundred dollars* from a *Missionary*, for the Missions in Africa and China, with the following memorandum:—

"The above is from a fund which has arisen from the continued savings of a Missionary, by his laying aside portions of fees and presents, at the time they were received. The entire

amount of fees received on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, in every week ; also free-will offerings under peculiar providences ; one-tenth of his regular salary, and one-tenth of the balance of his receipts during the year over his family expenses, and also of as many dollars as he is years old on each of his birth-days as they arrive."

Who the contributor is, we have not the slightest conception ; and it is evident from the mode in which the remittance was made, that he has no intention of being known. But we are not ashamed to make him a public acknowledgment of thanks, for that which made tender the heart and quickened the conscience of him who records it, and prompted the involuntary prayer for something of the grace which God had here so clearly bestowed.

The other case referred to, was the contribution of sixty-five dollars for education in China, from children and youth of Trinity Church, Staunton, Virginia, with a letter from the esteemed Superintendent of the same, stating that sixty dollars of the sum are the proceeds of the industry of the female Bible class in the Sunday School ; and five dollars contributed in small sums by the children of the Sunday School, *out of their own money*, for the poor children in China. The circumstance which gives peculiar interest to this contribution is, that it comes from the school with which Mr. Points, and his sister, Mrs. Nelson, now of the China Mission, were connected, and to which they can look back as the nursery of their own religious life. It manifests, too, the warmth with which the cause in which these Missionaries have embarked, enlists the sympathies and prayers of the little ones at home, who have them still in affectionate remembrance.

Many of these letters make mention of the good effect of our juvenile Missionary paper, and of our Occasional Paper ; so that we feel encouraged to hope that these will be found an efficient agency in promoting the work we have in hand.

#### OCCASIONAL PAPER.

A second edition of No. 3 in the series has been published, making *Fifty Thousand* copies printed and circulated.

Our printers, in preparing the first edition, misplaced one of the several sets of stereotype plates, transposing, in a portion of the edition, the third and fourth pages.

## SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE REV. W. H. COOPER hereby gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, contributed as proofs of sympathy, and designed to repair his losses sustained by the wreck of the steamship "San Francisco," in which vessel he was proceeding as a Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Rio Janeiro:—

From sundry Christian friends in New-York, but principally by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. Dr. Neville, as contributions from their respective congregations, including \$208 from the Brokers of New-York, through a gentleman of St. Thomas' Parish.....	\$1,450 40
From Christian friends in Philadelphia, but principally from the Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Mr. Suddard, Rev. Mr. McRae, Rev. Dr. Coleman, Rev. Messrs. Ogilby and Odenheimer, and Rev. Dr. Howe, as contributions from their respective flocks and others, including also the sum of \$315 by the hands of Thos. Allibone, Esq.....	1,658 25
	<b>\$3,108 65</b>

Independently of various contributions of apparel, principally by ladies of New-York, for the use of his family, and for which he takes this, his only opportunity at present, of returning his warmest thanks to those good Samaritans who have thus substantially sympathized with him and his in their late affliction—an affliction which, he humbly believes, Almighty God has already, in various ways, been pleased to make redound to the benefit of His Church.

GERMANTOWN, PA., 25th February, 1854.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: from Feb. 15, 1854, to March 15, 1854:—

## Maine.

Bangor—St. John's Ch., China.. 20 00

## New-Hampshire.

Portsmouth—St. John's Ch..... 56 17

## Vermont.

Bethel—Christ..... 7 00  
 Enosburgh—Christ Ch..... 3 00  
 Royalton—St. Paul's..... 6 20 16 20

## Massachusetts.

Taunton—William Muenscher, Esq., for Ch. at Monrovia.. 1 00  
 Worcester—From Rev. A. M. Morrison, for Occasional Papers..... 18 75 19 75

## Rhode Island.

Lonsdale—Christ Ch..... 11 00  
 Portsmouth—St. Paul's, E. C... 6 37  
 Providence—Grace Ch., from Tr., Sunday offerings, \$75; do., \$75..... 150 00  
 St. Stephen's Ch., E. C..... 38 00 205 37

## Connecticut.

Branford—Trinity Ch., additional..... 55  
 East Haven—Christ Ch..... 2 00  
 Hartford—Christ Ch., \$86; Ladies' Benevolent Soc., education, Af., \$25; China, \$20, 131 00  
 St. John's Ch., Chi. and Af.... 137 50  
 Manchester—St. Mary's Ch., Af., \$5; general, \$3..... 8 00  
 New Canaan—St. Mark's..... 10 00  
 Norwalk—St. Paul's..... 63 61  
 Waterbury—St. John's Ch., to Mission in China, under Mr. Syle, \$100; in Af., under Mr. Rambo, \$50; and Mr. Horne, \$50; general, \$200.. 400 00  
 Weston—Emmanuel Ch., E. C.. 5 00  
 Windsor—St. Gabriel's..... 3 00  
 Winsted—St. James's Ch..... 3 00 763 66

## New-York.

Astoria—St. George's, S. S., \$20; a lady, \$1 50..... 21 50  
 Ballston—Christ..... 16 37  
 Brooklyn—Church of the Messiah..... 25 33  
 Cooperstown—Christ..... 10 00  
 New-York—Calvary, China and Af..... 218 03  
 Church of the Redeemer..... 8 00  
 Proceeds of lecture by Rev. E. Syle, at New-York University Chapel, Chi..... 20 00  
 Miss Esther Turner, Af., \$25; Chi., \$25..... 50 00

Kinderhook—St. Paul's.....	4	32	
Kingston—St. John's.....	14	50	
Poughkeepsie—Christ Ch., E.C.,	12	00	
Miscellaneous—Miss M. M. May-			
nard.....	10	00	410 05

**Western New-York.**

Albion—Christ.....	2	00	
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**New-Jersey.**

Camden -- St. Paul's Ch., for			
Africa.....	30	26	
Elizabethtown—St. John's.....	28	94	
Jersey City—Grace Ch., for			
Church edifice at Mon-			
rovia.....	25	00	
Middletown—Christ.....	5	62	
Newark—House of Prayer.....	22	75	
Christ Ch.....	3	50	
Salem—St. John's.....	56	00	172 07

**Pennsylvania.**

Brownsville—Christ Ch., S. S.,			
for ed. Anna Cowell, China.	25	00	
Holmesburg—Emmanuel Ch., for			
Trinity Ch., Moravia, \$5;			
Af., \$12 50; gen., \$10 52....	28	02	
Manchester—St. Philip's Ch....	8	00	
Morlattin—St. Gabriel's.....	8	00	
Montrose—St. Paul's.....	10	00	
Muncy—St. James's, \$2 57; Mr.			
Jos. Gudykunst, \$2.....	4	57	
Philadelphia — St. Luke's, a			
member of.....	100	00	
St. Peter's, quarterly col., for			
For. Miss.....	100	00	
St. Philip's, Ladies' Mission-			
ary Soc., for Af. and China ..	125	00	
J. S. China.....	5	00	
Pittsburgh—St. Peter's Ch.....	19	81	
Pottstown—Christ.....	25	00	
Pottsville—Trinity, S. S., \$10,			
for Ch., Monrovia; and \$10,			
for Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mis-			
sionary to South America ..	20	00	
Towanda—Christ Ch., Monrovia,	20	00	
Washington—Trinity Ch., \$6;			
S. S., \$10.....	16	00	
West Philadelphia — St. An-			
drew's.....	6	00	
Miscellaneous—G. T., for Orphan			
Asylum, Africa.....	10	00	530 50

**Delaware.**

Christiana—Christ, E. C.....	37	87	
Newark—St. Thomas's Ch., E.C.,			
\$6; S. S., \$2.....	8	00	
Smyna—St. Peter's.....	2	25	
Wilmington — St. Andrew's,			
Africa.....	50	00	98 12

**Maryland.**

Anne Arundel Co.—Westminster			
Parish, St. Margaret's Ch....	10	00	
Baltimore — St. Peter's Ch., a			
member, to educate boy,			
"Messenger," Af.....	20	00	
Cecil County — St. Stephen's,			
China.....	10	50	
Baltimore County — Hannah			
More Academy, Rev. A. J.			
Rich, Chaplain.....	12	00	

Frederick Co.—Urbana, St. Paul's,			
Miss Phebe Thomas, Af....	5	00	
Zion Parish, \$5; Mrs. Wooten,			
\$5.....	10	00	
St. Jude's, E. C.....	10	00	
Harford Co.—St. Mary's.....	10	00	
Rock Creek Church.....	15	00	
Washington City, D. C. — Mrs.			
Fitzhugh, Af.....	1	00	103 50

**Virginia.**

Albemarle—Walker's Parish....	18	00	
Brentville—St. James's Ch., for			
erection of Christ Ch., Mon-			
rovia, Colonel E. Hunter,			
\$2 50; Mrs. S. E. T., \$2 50;			
Mrs. C. B. Wier, \$5; Miss			
M. Wier, \$10; Miss Sally			
Tyler, \$1; Louisa Tyler, \$1,	22	00	
Berryville—Grace Ch., by two			
members.....	10	00	
Charlestown—By Rev. C. E. Am-			
bler, from Mr. R. H. Lee, \$5,			
Chi., and \$5, Af.; Mrs. R.			
H. Lee, \$5, Chi.; \$5, Af....	20	00	
Clarksburg—Rev. R. A. Castle-			
man's Parish.....	12	00	
Clarke Co.—Millwood, Christ,			
Mrs. M. B. Whiting, Gr.....	10	00	
Gloucester Co. — Abingdon and			
Ware Parishes, ½.....	22	50	
Hanover Co. — Robert Paige,			
\$1 25; L. C. Paige, \$1 25;			
and a young lady, 50c.,			
for Mr. Nelson's school,			
Chi.....	3	00	
Leesburg — St. James's Parish,			
\$54 50; S. S., \$8.....	62	50	
Miss Elsey, Africa.....	10	00	
Miss Betty Clapham, for Mary			
Mercer scholarship, Cavalla,	5	00	
Louisa Co.—St. John's.....	37	50	
Middlebury—Dr. Wm. B. Coch-			
ran, \$5; Mrs. C. P. Cochran,			
\$5; Dr. T. M. Boyle, \$5;			
Rev. O. A. Kinsolving, \$5,			
Africa.....	20	00	
Norfolk—St. Paul's Ch., \$28;			
W. F. Zeden, Monrovia, \$5;			
P. F. Schlezker, Af., \$5.....	38	00	
Northampton—Hangar's Parish.	13	00	
Orange Co. — St. Thomas's Ch.,			
Africa.....	64	12	
Powhatan—St. John's Ch., for			
Ch. at Monrovia.....	25	00	
Staunton—Trinity, Female Bible			
Class in S. S., ed., Chi., \$60;			
Children of the Sunday			
School, "out of their own			
money, for the poor children			
in China," \$5.....	65	00	
Warrenton—Miss M. W. Mar-			
shall, Af.....	2	50	460 12

**South Carolina.**

Aiken — St. Thaddeus's Ch.,			
E. C.....	14	14	
Clarendon—St. Mark's.....	132	57	
Beaufort—St. Helena Ch., for			
Af., \$305 63; do., \$94 48;			
China, \$94 48; do., \$25.....	519	59	
Charleston—Calvary, Af.....	19	46	
St. Michael's, Af.....	69	00	
St. Paul's Ch., \$44 65; do., \$42,	86	65	
Mrs. Heriott's Seminary.....	10	00	
St. Peter's, Af.....	64	73	



St. Philip's, Af.....	200	21
do. colored members		
of, Af.....	11	40
Grahamville—James Bolan, \$50,		
Af.; Ed. Lynch, \$10, Af.;		
Mrs. Parker, \$50, Af.; Gen.		
Howard, \$20, Af.; Mrs.		
Howard, \$10; Miss Hap-		
good, \$5, Af.; H. M. Parker,		
\$17 50, Af.; M. C. Dupont,		
\$10, Af.....	172	50
Pineville—St. Stephen's Ch., a		
lady.....	5	00
Prince William's Parish—Rev.		
B. C. Webb, Af.....	20	00
Rev. S. Elliott, Af.....	50	00
Richland—Zion Ch., Africa.....	18	50
Sheldon Church—Collection,		
\$5 50; Miss Grimke, \$50;		
H. M. Stuart, \$10; A. H.		
Seabrook, \$15; Dr. De Saus-		
surre, \$13, Africa.....	93	50
Dr. De Saussure, add'l, China, 13		
00		
St. Luke's Parish, Af.....	150	00
Waccamaw—All Saints' Ch.,		
Af.....	278	00
Wilton—Christ Ch., Mrs. M.....	25	00
Miscellaneous—Rev. J. B. Sea-		
brook, Af.....	100	00
Rev. James Stoney, scholar-		
ship in High School, Af.....	100	00
	2154	05

## Georgia.

Athens—Mrs. E. S. Moore.....	1	50
Macon—Christ Ch., add'l, \$2;		
S. S., \$5.....	7	00
Montpelier—Ladies' Missionary		
Society of M. P. Female In-		
stitute, for Greece, \$10; for		
education of child named		
Eliza Roberts, at Cape Pal-		
mas, \$20.....	30	00
Savannah—Christ Church,		
E. C., \$158, for support of		
Missionary at Sinoe, Af.;		
from Sunday School, \$25, for		
support of child in China....	183	00
Miscellaneous—"V., Georgia,"		
Sinoe, Africa, ½.....	25	00
	246	50

## Florida.

Bel Air—L. B. Parkhill.....	5	00
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## Alabama.

Huntsville—Ch. of the Nativity..	11	00
Tusculum—St. John's, E. C....	17	50
Tuskaloosa—Christ Ch.....	6	00
Union Town—Union Parish....	8	71
	43	21

## Mississippi.

Pass Christian—Trinity.....	15	00
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## Louisiana.

New-Orleans—Anon., Rev. Dr.		
Leacock.....	5	00
St. Francisville—Grace Ch.....	15	00
West Baton Rouge—By Rev. Ed.		
C. Benson.....	15	25
	35	25

## Kentucky.

Newport—St. Paul's.....	10	57
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## Ohio.

Ashtabula—Rev. J. Hall.....	2	18
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Chillicothe—St. Paul's Ch., \$38		
50; Christmas offering of		
the S. S., to Miss E. Jones's		
School, China, \$6 50,.....	45	00
Cincinnati—Christ Ch., Young		
Ladies' Bible Class, female		
ed., Chi., \$25; Teacher of		
the class and her son, \$10		
25; Member of the congrega-		
tion, towards support of		
Wong Kong-chai, China,		
\$30; four children, 45c.....	85	70
St. John's Ch., \$106 39; S. S.,		
\$88 61; Female Bible Class,		
\$25.....	220	00
St Paul's Ch.....	86	00
Columbus—Trinity.....	65	00
Gambier—Harcourt Parish.....	162	50
Lancaster—St. John's.....	10	00
Mount Vernon—St. Paul's.....	30	62
Norwalk—St. Paul's Ch., Af.,		
\$10; Chi., \$10.....	20	00
Springfield—Christ Ch., \$20 37;		
from the pocket-book of a		
deceased little boy, by his		
parents, 60c.....	20	97
Toledo—Trinity.....	26	10
	774	07

## Illinois.

Limestone Prairie, near Peo-		
ria—Christ.....	9	00

## Michigan.

Adrian—Christ.....	14	00
Detroit—Christ Ch., \$50 35;		
S. S., \$25.....	75	35
Dexter—St. James's.....	2	00
East Saganaw.....	1	45
Hamburgh—St. Stephen's.....	1	81
Jackson—St. Paul's.....	10	00
Marshall—Trinity.....	12	00
Pontiac—Zion.....	2	50
Saganaw City—St. John's.....	4	55
	123	66

## Arkansas.

Little Rock—From a widow and		
orphan, for Bp. Payne, to-		
wards erection of Ch. at		
Monrovia, \$20; general, \$10,		
	30	00

## Wisconsin.

Nashotah—St. Sylvanus Parish,		
for Africa.....	8	00

## Miscellaneous.

A Missionary, for Africa, \$50;		
Chi., \$50.....	100	00
G. H., for China.....	2	50
Remittance to credit of Rev. R.		
Nelson, Shanghai.....	135	00
American Tract Society, for		
printing tracts in modern		
Greek, Athens Mission.....	300	00
	537	50

## Legacies.

South Carolina—Prince Wil-		
liam's Parish, Beaufort		
Co.—Late James Cuthbert,		
Esq., ½ of \$2,500.....	1250	00
Total, Feb. 15, 1854, to Mar. 15, 1854, \$8,095 92		
Total, June 15, 1853, to Mar. 15, 1854, \$42,575 24		





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